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OUR DISPATCH FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, April 27, } *Via* BALTIMORE, Monday, April 28. }

Five contrabands left Portsmouth, opposite Norfolk, at 1 o'clock last night, and arrived here this morning. They bring several late papers and much valuable information. They are intelligent men, and give interesting accounts of affairs in the vicinity of Norfolk. They confirm the reported capture of New-Orleans by our forces, and state that much excitement prevails in the South regarding it.

I send extracts from the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 26th, in which the appearance of the National gunboats before New-Orleans is announced.

[The following telegram announcing the fall of New-Orleans was embodied in Gen. WOOL'S dispatch published yesterday, but we reproduce it for the sake of completeness.—ED. TIMES.]

THE FALL OF NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, April 26.

The following telegram from Mobile, dated April 25, was received in Richmond at 11 o'clock P. M.:

"The enemy passed Fort Jackson at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

When the news reached New-Orleans the excitement was boundless. Martial law was put in full force, and business was completely suspended.

All the cotton and steamboats, excepting such as were necessary to transport coin, ammunition, etc., were destroyed. At 1 o'clock to-day, the operators were ordered by the enemy that the enemy had appeared before the city, and this is the last we heard from the Crescent City.

This is all we know regarding the fall. Will send particulars as soon as they can be had."

MEMPHIS CONFIRMED.

From the Richmond Inquirer, April 26.

[illegible] on Thursday, according to intelligence received here, two of the enemy's gunboats passed Fort Jackson, and commenced to make cautious observations in the river above. The same information stated that the *Louisiana*, the iron-clad battery, was in position to resist them.

On yesterday, there were reports that an additional number of the enemy's vessels had run by the forts. Telegraphic intercourse with the city of New-Orleans was very difficult, on account, it was stated, of the excitement prevailing there, which had caused a general interruption of business.

THE NEWS FULLY CONFIRMED.

The City of New-Orleans Occupied by the National Forces.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 28, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton:

News of the occupation of New-Orleans by our forces is confirmed to-day.

No further news. (Signed,)

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General Com'g.

To the Associated Press:

A flag of truce to-day took dispatches and letters to prisoners. No papers were received.

The telegraph operators having left New-Orleans, there is no news from there. The operators attempted to return, but *found the city occupied by the National forces.*

There is no other news.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 28.

The President has received a special dispatch, to-night, from a source altogether different from that through which the information came yesterday, of the fall of New-Orleans, confirming the same. The President thinks it is a mistake, however, in announcing the city as fallen. He says it fell when it went down with rebeldom, and that now it has risen,

IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF.

Preparations for the Expedition Against New-Orleans.

Full Details of the Movements of the National Forces.

The United States steamer *Connecticut*, Commander WOODRULL, from the blockading squadron, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing the mails and about two hundred sick and wounded seamen, from the various ships of the blockading squadron. She has also several refugees from Texas, who were taken down Matamoras by the United States gunboat *Montgomery*.

The *Connecticut* left the Southwest Pass April 12. The ships of the expedition to New-Orleans were all inside the Passes, and were making preparations to move. They had their decks sanded, and were all ready for action. The crews of the ships along the coast are all in very good health.

The following are the passengers by the *Connecticut*: [illegible] Peake, C. N. [illegible], U. S. A., [illegible] Welsh, and about 100 sick and wounded seamen and soldiers.

The following are the names of the refugees.

Dr. E. Larned, Thos. McBride, Hy. Corning, Wm. Robertson, Martin Sharp, Timothy Cronin, Leon Tallmann.

LETTERS FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

OFF PILOT TOWN, Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, } Saturday, March 29, 1862. }

The destination of Commodore PORTER'S mortar flotilla is no longer a secret. It is bound to the Crescent City. The bomb-schooners are now anchored within the Mississippi Passes, and the large naval fleet of Commodore FARRAGUT, which is to operate conjointly with them, is also here, or hovering along the coast not far away, in readiness for entering the river at the shortest notice.

I last wrote from ship Island, just after the arrival there of the flotilla from Key West, when none but the leaders of the expedition knew how long we should tarry, nor whither our departure would take us. But there was no undue curiosity manifested. Seafaring men seem to be contented creatures, and Captains and crews settled themselves down to routine life, as though unceasing drills with mortar, cannon and small arms were the height of happiness. Without warning, however, on Saturday morning, the 15th inst., after the flotilla had been at Ship Island four days, a signal was made by the flagship to get under weigh, and the signs of prompt obedience were immediately to be seen. Sails were unloosed, the windlasses were manned, and in twenty minutes the twenty-one vessels were bowling along with a fair wind for Pass à l'Outre. As they swept from the roadstead, in a single line, equidistant, the beauty of the scene must have partially recompensed the soldiers on the sand island for their disappointment at the sudden departure. They had confidently hoped, poor fellows, that the advent of the flotilla augured a move for themselves from their dreary post, and their grief must have been poignant when the vessels, like spectres, disappeared from their sight.

The next morning the fleet was close to the uninviting mud-banks which mark the entrance to the Mississippi. But there was no wind, and the larger number of the vessels could not make headway against the current, which set them seaward again, and Tuesday morning dawned before they had reassembled. It has been evident from the beginning that Commodore PORTER does not wish to spend time in idleness. While awaiting the concentration of the fleet at Pass à l'Outre, he kept his flagship, the graceful *Harriet Lane*, which had preceded the flotilla from Ship Island, flitting about continually. Now, she generously caught hold of a helpless schooner and dragged her into line; and again, relaxing her man-of-war dignity, she would seize three of the little vixens and dash off with them up the river, as easily as a regular tugboat. After three days' labor, which was often interrupted by the densest of fogs, all the schooners were anchored within the Pass. This result was hastened by the arrival of the steamers *Clifton* and *Westfield*, both of which are gunboats attached to the expedition.

Meanwhile, the schooners had been making their warlike toilettes, and it was interesting to observe the rapidity with which the change was effected in their dress. The flotilla is divided into three divisions of seven vessels in each, and each division prepared itself for action at a given signal. When you looked upon the little craft and saw the gracefully and trim looks of pleasure yachts, and in a few moments more they would present the saucy mien of vessels of war. There is a spirit of friendly emulation, a healthy rivalry, existing in the flotilla with reference to rapidity in executing orders, and this manœuvre of metamorphosing the hound into the bulldog, afforded one of the best opportunities it has had for exhibition. The men were put to their trumps. In less than ten minutes after each division had been signalized to "house topmasts," the sails were stripped from the masts, the rigging cast loose, running gear unrove, and the spars upon the decks of every vessel. Some of the crews were three or four minutes ahead of the others, but all did more than well.

But with the "housing" of the topmasts, the work of preparation was not entirely done. The heavy standing rigging of the foremasts was brought in to the masts and "frapped" around them, the forebooms and gaffs were unshipped and secured with the topmasts on the outside of the vessels, in a manner which is likely to prevent accidents from splinters in case a shot should strike them, and the main decks were cleared of everything which could impede the rapid handling of the guns. These precautionary measures having been adopted, the fleet is now in fighting trim, fierce and formidable.

The stay at Pass à l'Outre was short. The hindmost vessels had scarcely taken position within the entrance, when another order was given to get under way. An opinion prevailed, naturally enough, that the flotilla was to pass up the river until it encountered rebel obstructions: but such was not the plan of procedure. Some of the vessels (as many as the steamers could manage) were taken in tow, and the rest, with a favorable wind, followed under sail. After reaching the head of the Passes, where the frigates *Hartford* and *Brooklyn*, with five or six gunboats, have stationed themselves as grim sentinels, the flotilla was directed down stream again, and is now anchored about four miles from the entrance of the Southwest Pass, opposite Pilottown.

This Pilottown is a hamlet of about a dozen houses, which, as the name signifies, was formerly the abiding place of the Mississippi pilots. Months since the rebel rulers in Louisiana made these people desert their homes, and the sole occupants of the place, until within a week or two, have been a family of Germans, who live by oystering and fishing, and who refused to obey the mandate which called upon them to relinquish their possessions. The town is located upon a mud bank, and consists of one street, which runs perhaps half a mile, along the margin of a bayou. The houses, one of which is of considerable size, and had been used as a hotel, are generally well constructed, and superior in every respect to what one might look for in such a locality. Each of them contains some of the heavier kind of household furniture, which could not be conveniently removed in the hurry of the proprietors' departure. But it is a very odd village. It is not founded upon a rock nor upon the sand, but upon the water. The buildings are supported upon piles, driven into the mud, and the Mississippi flows beneath them. There is but one promenade, a plank walk, a few feet wide, which also rests upon piles, and extends the length of the village. Some water is fenced in in front of each house, and some water is fenced in in the rear of each house, but for what purpose it is difficult to imagine, except that the inhabitants wished to delude passers-by into the belief that they owned flower and kitchen gardens. I can only think of one class of persons whom living here would please, and that is sportsmen of indolent propensities. They could sit at the upper-story windows, and pop away at canvas-back, widgeon, teal, and other waterfowl, which, at early morning, seek winnows and shrimp in these watery inclosures. During my visit to this aquatic region, I tried to find points of resemblance to the description of the deserted "Sweet Auburn," but was not successful in a solitary instance.

The town is now garrisoned by a squad of marines, under Lieut. HEISLER of the flag-ship *Hartford*, and the Stars and Stripes float once more from the staff on the pilot's look-out, where, before secession times, the brave flag always floated. Commodore FARRAGUT has made the place a spar-yard, and the sheds and jetties at the easterly end are piled with spare booms, topmasts and other material, belonging to vessels-of-war, which would be in the way during a battle. In a fight, there is always more danger on ship-board from splinters than from all other causes, and it is fortunate that a convenient place has been found for storing the hamper from which they are produced.

The flotilla has now been here nearly two weeks, and there are no means of telling how much longer it may be delayed. Two causes, I am informed, hinder our advance. The first is, that all the gunboats have not arrived, and without their aid the dismantled schooners could not stem the current and get into line of battle; and the second, that all the steam vessels must replenish their coal-bunkers before they are ready for action. Tugs and colliers are hourly expected. Until they come, we must cultivate patience.

This detention, however, will not be without advantages. On the mortar vessels the crews in a great degree are novices in the use of guns of any description, and drilling is necessary. For the past few days the exercises of this kind have been almost incessant, and the men work with commendable zeal. Much of my time is passed on board the schooner *Para*, Capt. HOOD, (to whom I am indebted for many courtesies,) and in witnessing the drills the hours are relieved of much of the tediousness which would otherwise mark them. Capt. HOOD and his officers do much by their example in the way of instructing the men. A very animating scene is often presented when drilling is in progress simultaneously upon all the vessels, and the air is resonant again and again with sturdy cheering, which tells of victory over the imaginary foe.

But the drilling of the crew is not all that entertains me. There are a hundred little things in the daily routine of life on board a war-vessel which make time pass quickly to an interested observer. Listening to the strange and comical calling and piping of the boatswains is a perennial pleasure. They whistle shrilly through a silver pipe upon the slightest pretence, and follow usually with an order uttered in the hoarsest and harshest tones which vocal organs may make. The Captain of the *Para* wants his gig, and SIMPSON, the boatswain, gives a series of chirps and twitters, and then comes in measured cadence from the cavernous depths of his lungs a sound, which is interpreted "away, there, gigsmen, away!" He pipes for everything. There is piping to shorten sail, and piping to make sail; piping to wash clothes and to hang them up to dry; to quarters, and to dismiss from quarters; when a boat comes alongside, and when a boat leaves. But SIMPSON'S most elaborate pipes are for dinner and liquor. Upon these occasions he fairly exhausts himself with his whistle, and it is with difficulty that he manages to jerk out the one word, "grub," or "grog," which follows. The "grog" call is made twice a day—at 8 A. M., and 12 M. It is thought so musical, that if we had an Ixion on board I am sure his wheel would stop, or a Sisyphus, his stone would cease rolling. At its sound all work is suspended, and the crew march up to the Master-at-Arms. This functionary has previously stationed himself upon deck with a few half-gill measures and a tub of whisky. As each man files along he receives a measure full of the liquor, which he drinks upon the spot. But these calls and growls of the boatswain are useful in spite of their comicality. His pipes can be heard far above the roaring of the sea and the howling of the wind, when lungs alone would be unable to make orders understood.

I had very nearly forgotten to mention that the gunboat *Owasco*, on her trip from Ship Island to the Passes, a few nights since, captured two rebel schooners, laden with cotton, which had run the blockade from New-Orleans. They were concealed under Chandeleur Island, Mississippi Sound, when discovered, and sought to elude detection by lowering their sails. Their names, I believe, are the *President* and *Eugenia*. Prize crews were sent on board, with orders to go to Key West. The sailors and officers of the prizes were distributed among the flotilla. I have conversed with some of them respecting matters at New-Orleans, but I do not place sufficient reliance in the statements to warrant me in repeating them.

Two sad accidents have occurred since the flotilla anchored here. EDWARD BARRY, of Boston, a hand on board the *Norfolk Packet*, while washing off the side of the vessel, fell into the water and was drowned; and a boat belonging to the *Maria J. Carlton*, attempting to go alongside the *T. A. Ward*, which was under way, was swamped, resulting in the loss of FRANCIS BIRD, the coxswain. Capt. JACK was in the boat when the casualty occurred, and he, as well as the five oarsmen, had a narrow escape from drowning

The following is a list of the vessels comprising the mortar fleet, with their commanders:

FIRST DIVISION—LIEUT. WATSON SMITH, COMMANDING.

No. 1. Schooner *Norfolk Packet*, Watson Smith, Lieutenant Commanding.
No. 2. Schooner *Arletta*, Acting Master Thomas E. Smith.
No. 3. Schooner *Sophronia*, Acting Master John A. Darling.
No. 4. Schooner *Para*, Acting Master Geo. N. Hood.
No. 5. Schooner *C. P. Williams*, Acting Master Amos R. Langthorn.
No. 6. Schooner *William Bacon*, Acting Master Wm. P. Rogers.
No. 7. Schooner *Oliver H. Lee*, Acting Master Washington Godfrey.

SECOND DIVISION—LIEUT. WALTER W. QUEEN, COMMANDING.

No. 8. Schooner *S. A. Ward*, Walter W. Queen, Lieutenant Commanding.
No. 9. Schooner *Adolph Hugel*, Acting Master Hollis B. Jenks.
No. 10. Schooner *Mathew Vasser*, Acting Master Hugh H. Savage.
No. 11. Schooner *George Mangham*, Acting Master John Collins.
No. 12. Schooner *Maria J. Carlton*, Acting Master Chas. E. Jack.
No. 13. Schooner *Sydney C. Jones*, Acting Master Robert Adams.
No. 14. Schooner *Orvetta*, Acting Master Francis E. Blanchard.

THIRD DIVISION—R. R. BREEZE, LIEUTENANT COMMANDING.

No. 15. Barkentine *Horace Beales*, R. R. Breeze, Lieutenant Commanding.
No. 16. Schooner *John Griffith*, Acting Master Henry Brown.
No. 17. Schooner *Racer*, Acting Master Alvin Phinney.
No. 18. Schooner *Sarah Bruin*, Acting Master Abraham Christian.
No. 19. Schooner *Henry James*, Acting Master Lewis Pennington.
No. 20. Schooner *Dan. Smith*, Acting Master Geo. W. Brown.
No. 21. Brig *Sea Foam*, Acting Master Henry E. Williams.

OFF PILOTTOWN, S. W. PASS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Wednesday, April 2, 1862.

Only those who have spent three weeks as we have, in strict isolation from the world, can understand how profound was the feeling of joy which yesterday afternoon pulsated through every heart in the Western Gulf Squadron, at the announcement that the steamer *Connecticut*, with mails from home, was off the bar. She had been expected several days earlier, and the anxiety to receive her news had been greater than usual, in consequence of our latest advices, papers of the 5th of March, having left affairs in that interesting state which augured the quick approach of important movements. We are now in a measure relieved of this tantalizing suspense. For, although the mails have not yet been distributed, the substance of the news has passed from mouth to mouth until all have heard it, and await with keener zest the delivery of the newspapers containing the particular accounts. I have not yet been able to ascertain what are the latest dates brought down, but I shall long remember the eagerness with which I glanced through a well-worn copy of the TIMES of the 10th ultimo, giving the news of the disastrous attack upon our vessels in Hampton Roads by the *Merrimac*, and the gallant fighting of the *Monitor*. I was not able to retain the paper long enough to inform myself respecting the evacuation of Manassas, and the proposal before Congress of gradual emancipation of the slaves, but had to be satisfied with the bare fact that such was the news. To-day, if the mail shall have been distributed, I will know all.

This matter of distributing mails in the navy causes much complaint. There seems to be no system about it, and often letters or newspapers remain for weeks within a stone's threw of their destination before being delivered. The most flagrant instance of carelessness of this kind was made known a day or two since. The gunboat *Owasco*, on leaving New-York early in February, brought with her a mail for the fleet. Most of it should have been distributed at Key West six weeks ago, but those to whom the bags were intrusted stowed them away in the vessel's sailroom, where they remained forgotten until last week. Even then they were found by accident. But a truce to grumbling, if I would send the news.

Five weeks since, when I attached myself to the mortar flotilla, its destination was a secret which I made no effort to learn. I determined to follow wherever it went, leaving time to make its developments. In a previous letter I have said that we are bound to New-Orleans. Now, I have to furnish information respecting the forces which are to operate with us. The glory of the achievement is not to rest entirely upon us. It has to be shared with a large and powerful squadron of war vessels under Commodore FARRAGUT, to whose general control the conduct of operations is confided. But the mortar fleet still holds its position as the main stay and prominent feature of the expedition.

During the three weeks that I have been at the Passes, the time has been exclusively devoted to preparing for the attack upon the rebel strongholds, with whose reduction rebellion will have been annihilated. Forts St. Philip and Jackson are nearly opposite each other, about thirty miles from the entrance of the river, and seventeen from the Head of the Passes, where our advanced vessels are anchored. Both these works were unfinished when the rebellion commenced, but the rebels have since had ample time to strengthen them, and they have not failed to render them as nearly impregnable as possible. Fort Jackson only has a tier of casemated guns. All the others are mounted *en barbette*. As the river between the two forts is not more than 700 yards wide, an idea may be formed of the proximity at which the fighting will be done when the vessels attempt to pass up. Recent reconnoissances have determined that the rebels have probably 175 guns bearing upon the channel. Some of these are of heavy calibre, but nothing can long resist the force which will be brought to oppose them. There is always one advantage on the side of ships against forts. The former can concentrate their fire upon one object, and at the same time be so diffused themselves as to disconcert the garrison.

The names of the war-vessels here, exclusive of the mortar-flotilla, are as follows:

Hartford, flagship of Commodore FARRAGUT, steam-sloop, 22 guns, Commander RICHARD WAINWRIGHT.

Brooklyn, steam-sloop, 22 guns, Commander T. T. CRAVEN.

Richmond, steam-sloop, 22 guns, Commander ALDEN.

Pensacola, steam-sloop, 22 guns, Commander C. M. MORRIS.

Mississippi, side-wheel steamer, 16 guns, Commander SMITH.

Of gunboats, we have the *Iroquois*, Lieut.-Commanding DE CAMP; *Varuna*, BOGGS; *Oneida*, LEE; *Katahdin*, PREBLE; *Kennebec*, RUSSELL; *Kineo*, RANSOM; *Winona*, NICHOLS; *Wissahicon*, SMITH; *Pinola*, CROSBY; *Sciota*, DONALDSON; *Montgomery*, (side-wheel,) HUNTER.

In addition to these, we have attached to the mortar-flotilla, the *Harriet Lane*, (flag-ship of Commodore D. D. PORTER,) Lieut.-Commanding WAINWRIGHT; *Westfield*, Commander W. B. RENSHAW; *Clifton*, Lieut.-Commanding BALDWIN; *Owasco*, GUEST; *Miami*, HARROLL.

There are now expected daily the *Arcostook*, Lieut.-Commanding BEAUMONT; *Penobscot*, CLITS; *Marblehead*, NICHOLSON; *Maratanzo*, side-wheel, ——; *Wachusett*, MINNES; *Chocura*, PATTERSON, and *Decotah*, Commander MCKINSTRY.

The *Iroquois*, *Decotah*, *Varuna* and *Oneida*, are first-class gunboats, very heavily armed. The others are vessels of the second class, each carrying one 11-inch pivot gun, two 24-pounder howitzers, and a 20-pounder rifled Parrot gun.

This is a terrible force to be arrayed against the recusant people of Louisiana; almost double the number of guns and vessels which Commodore DUPONT used so gloriously at Port Royal. But that was a pigmy affair in comparison with the gigantic character of the obstacles to be overcome here. Imagine the storm of destruction which these guns alone can raise, and then think of the fury which can be added to it when 21 mortars simultaneously hurl their missiles. Each mortar shell weighs 200 pounds, (the weight of a barrel of flour,) and five of these shells can be thrown from the entire fleet each minute. Their flight may be guaged with the utmost accuracy. Is it not right to believe that this weight of metal will prove irresistible? When the attack will be made cannot even be conjectured. Commodore FARRAGUT is determined not to move until all his vessels are here. The *Pensacola* and *Mississippi*, two of the largest, are aground on the bar, where they will remain until a heavy southwest gale comes to deepen the water.

The *Hartford* and *Brooklyn*, with from three to four gunboats, form the vanguard of the squadron. They are anchored at the Head of the Passes, in the very place where HOLLINS' ram last Summer bore down upon the *Richmond*, *Preble* and *Vincennes*. Four days since I went up as a guest of the officers of the gunboat *Kineo*, to visit this place. There is not so much to interest there as down at Pilottown. For a week or two a pleasant excitement was furnished by expecting a second call from HOLLINS, for whom a reception had been prepared. He, however, has not chosen to come, and our vessels, though unrelaxing in their vigilance, have almost given up the idea of his coming. Every day a little tug leaves the forts and comes within sight of our ships, but she is so fleet that our boats have no chance of getting her within range of their guns.

While I was at the Head of the Passes a reconnoissance was made in the gunboats *Kennebec* and *Wissahicon*, under the direction of Fleet Captain BELL. The vessels approached within two miles of the forts, and remained exposed to their fire for some minutes. The rebels have cut down the trees on the river banks, which obstructed the view. As soon as our vessels appeared Fort St. Philip opened fire upon them with two rifled guns, which are supposed to be each of 100-pound calibre. Twenty-five or thirty shots were fired, and a shell exploded within twenty yards of the *Kennebec*. She changed her position and another shell burst directly in her wake, showing that the rebels have practiced sufficiently to have the exact range of the channel. Below Fort St. Philip, and opposite a line of eight schooners, which are moored across the stream, is a small earthwork, probably protecting one end of a chain cable, which the schooners support. This obstruction will not prove formidable, however. We have ways of overcoming it. It is supposed that the vessels may be prepared as fire-ships, but preparations have been made to meet that contingency. There is a rumor that the enemy has secured quantities of heavy drift-wood, which is to be let loose upon our vessels with the force of an avalanche when they arrive opposite the forts. The only thing that gives color to the statement is the fact that very little drift-wood is seen floating down the stream. It is scarcely among the possibilities to hold drifting trees and heavy logs sufficiently long against the force of the current for such a purpose. If the plan were tried it would prove only a temporary obstruction, and none of our vessels except the two or three paddle-wheel steamers would suffer injury.

I observe that each of the large steam vessels belonging to the squadron has taken a very prudent course for protecting their machinery. Heavy chain cables have been securely bolted upon their sides, forming a perfect armor for that part of the ship in which the engine is located. Of course other measures have been taken for putting the vessels in fighting trim. Everything which is unserviceable during a fight has been removed and placed ashore at Pilottown. Thus denuded of their topmasts and other light hamper, they have an air of strength and massiveness, which is simply terrible.

I mentioned that the *Mississippi* and *Pensacola* were aground on the bar. They have been there more than a week attempting its passage. The armament of both has been removed, but neither has been lightened sufficiently to cross until the water becomes higher. Fogs down at the bar seem to be perennial, and impede operations greatly. The steamers *Clifton* and *Westfield* have both been at work upon the helpless vessels; but having exhausted coal, they have had to suspend operations.

The health of the entire squadron is excellent. The mortar captains, a jolly set of fellows, may become ill, however, if something is not done soon. They begin to fret at the lack of opportunity for ridding themselves of the large amount of superfluous energy with which they are imbued. H. J. W.

DISPATCHES TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Active Operations of the Fleet in the Gulf—The Affair at Pass Christian, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 28.

By the arrival of the steamship *Connecticut* at Hampton Roads on Saturday, the Navy Department has received dates from the Mississippi River to April 12, including dispatches from Flag-Officer FARRAGUT and Capt. PORTER of the bomb flotilla. At that time the steamships *Mississippi* and *Pensacola* were over the bar, and the flotilla moving to be in readiness to take their positions. It appears from these documents that while sailing from Ship Island to Pass a l'Outre, with the mortar flotilla, Lieut.-Commanding GUEST, in the *Owasco*, leading, the schooners at night chased and captured the two Confederate schooners *Eugenia* and *President*, loaded with cotton, and bound for Havana, they having escaped through Britain Island Passage.

The captain of the *Eugenia* was a noted blockade breaker. He was the commander of the *Miramon*, when she was captured. He gave his word of honor to Commodore MCKEAN to come out of Mobile after getting provisions, and leave our waters forever. He broke his word, and in the *Eugenia* has made several successful voyages.

According to information obtained from one of the prisoners, the soldiers would fight a little at Fort Jackson, but when that fell, "people in New-Orleans think the rich and big men would all clear out and leave the rest." Times are hard. There is no work excepting for carpenters, who get four dollars per day working on the gunboats. They are paid in Confederate notes, and in many stores these will not pass. There are five gunboats on the Lake, beside the two new ones not yet equipped, and a good many in the river. Some went up the river a short time ago, with the steam-ram and ten thousand men.

Capt. MORRIS reports the death of FREDERICK BETH, captain of the after guard, and NICHOLAS T. CONNOR, coxswain; also, the injuring of JAMES PAU, seaman, and Acting-Master JOHN D. ROBERTSON. The former sustained a contusion in the head; the latter a fracture of both bones of the left leg. The accident happened on board the *Pensacola* by the parting of a hawser.

Flag-officer FARRAGUT incloses a report from Acting-Master THOMAS PICKERING, to Lieut.-Commanding HUNTER, commanding steamer *Montgomery*, of the capture of the schooner *Columbia*, of Galveston, loaded with cotton, and bound to Jamaica. The expedition was attended with much danger. Those engaged in it not only encountered a heavy sea at night, but was fired upon from the fort at St. Louis Pass, TEXAS, a shot passing through the side of the launch. Owing to a strong flood tide and head wind, and the rebel's long roll having been beaten, the party from the *Montgomery* not being able to bring out the schooner with safety, destroyed her by fire.

The steamship *Hatteras* having captured the steamer *Wallis* off Ship Island, sold her to Gen. BUTLER for a transport vessel.

An expedition from the United States bark *Pursuit*, captured the rebel steamer *Florida*, which was lying about twenty miles above St. Andrew's Town. They succeeded in cutting her out, and on their way up the bay, also captured the sloop *Lafayette*, with fifteen bales of cotton on board. On the way down the expedition was induced, by a flag of truce, to send a boat ashore, when within gunshot distance there rose from the bushes a party of about thirty or forty men, and fired on the boat, killing one of the seamen and wounding several others.

Flag-officer FARRAGUT, under date of April 10, communicates reports made to him by Lieut.-Comdg. READE, of the steamer *New-London*, dated March 26 and April 5, of two engagements between his vessel and others and some rebel steamers. He says: "On the afternoon of the 2d instant, we left Ship Island in company with the United States steamer *J. P. Jackson* and the transport steamer *Henry Lewis*, with the Connecticut Ninth Volunteer Regiment on board, to coöperate with the army for the purpose of effecting a landing at Biloxi. The landing was made the evening of the same day, the *New-London* and *J. P. Jackson* anchoring off the town. The next day about 4½ P. M., the troops embarked, when all got under way, and embarked for Pass Christian, intending the following day to effect a landing at Pass Christian. At 10 P. M., having taken a favorable position for the night, we came to anchor. On the 4th of April at 4:40 A. M., three rebel steamers were discovered standing down to make an attack. The action was immediately begun by the *New-London*, *Jackson* and *Lewis* with the rebel steamers *Oregon*, *Pamlico* and *Carondelet*, and after its continuation about thirty minutes, the *Lewis* was withdrawn on account of the crowded stated of her decks, and the *New-London* and *Jackson* continued the fight for one hour and forty-five minutes, when the enemy withdrew, apparently much injured. About 9 A. M., the United States steamer *Hatteras* joined us, and being senior officer, took command, while the landing was being effected at Pass Christian. A rebel merchant steamer appeared to the eastward, and was immediately pursued by the *New-London* and *Jackson*. After a chase of one hour she was captured. She proved to be the rebel steamer *P. C. Wallis*, loaded with turpentine, resin and lime.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fears at Norfolk of an Attack by Burnside—Concentration of Rebel Troops at South Mills—The Rebel Steamer Merrimac Expected, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, April 27.

Contrabands inform me that the most intense excitement exists around Norfolk, and great fear is felt of an attack by BURNSIDE. Nearly all of the troops have been sent from Norfolk, Portsmouth and Suffolk, to South Mills, to repel any advance that BURNSIDE might make.

The current rumor around Norfolk was that the *Merrimac* would come out to-morrow and try to pass up York River, to destroy our shipping now there. They state that steel wedges have been prepared, with a view of boarding the *Monitor*, and tightening her turret so that it cannot revolve, and for cutting loose her sheathing. The *Merrimac's* prow, or cutter, is now twelve feet long, made of wrought iron, and steel-pointed.

The citizens are evidently becoming very uneasy, and many are leaving for more secure localities. It seemed to be generally conceded by every one, they say, that New-Orleans had fallen.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Important from Gen. Halleck's Army.

The National and Rebel Pickets only Half a Mile Apart.

CAIRO, Monday, April 28.

The steamer *Estella*, from Pittsburgh Landing, has arrived.

The army is still gradually advancing, but everything was quiet.

A reconnoissance on Friday discovered that the enemy were strongly posted at Pea Ridge, three miles beyond our line of pickets, but we did not advance to attack them.

There is news from Fort Pillow. The mortars still fire occasionally.

Refugees from Memphis report a strong Union feeling existing there, and that *the majority of the people are anxiously awaiting the arrival of our forces to take possession.* It was not believed that the city would be burned, but all the cotton, sugar and molasses will be destroyed.

VAN DORN, PRICE and JEFF. THOMPSON, were at Memphis with about 6,000 miserably clad troops. They remain there to drive the people into submission to the conscription act, which is being enforced.

Hundreds of the inhabitants are leaving daily to avoid impressment. Most of the twelve-months' men, whose term of service is about to expire *refuse to reënlist under any circumstances*, and are deserting in large numbers.

CHICAGO, Monday, April 28.

A special to the *Times* from Cairo to-day, says Pittsburgh advices of Sunday night say that the roads are improving, and preparations for the coming battle progressing speedily. *The pickets of the two armies are now only half a mile apart.*

There is much sickness among our troops, the result of fatigue and exposure and unhealthy climate.

Refugees report that Gen. VILLEPIGUE is still in command at Fort Wright, and has a force of six or eight thousand men. The guns from Fort Randolph have been taken there. A large number of negroes are constantly at work strengthening the fortifications.

There is a report, which is deemed reliable, that the gunboat fleet is coming up the river to attack our flotilla, and then will make a bold stroke for the possession of the Mississippi. On the reception of this report, a steamer was immediately dispatched to Island Number Ten, having on board gunners sufficient to man the batteries there.

Refugees report that a despotic censorship is enforced in all parts of the Southwest, and public prints dared to utter nothing derogatory to the Rebellion. They say that the Union men there are as *firm and loyal as ever, and rejoicing at the near approach of the Federal army.*

Union clubs meet nightly at Memphis, and are holding correspondence with similar clubs in nearly every large city of the South.

Gen. PARSTISS, and the other Federal prisoners, who had been at Memphis, *received marked attention from Union people.* He was taken to Tuscaloosa. Fort Harris, just above Memphis, has been overflowed by a crevasse, and much damage caused to the surrounding country.

The Tribune's Cairo dispatch says that rebel cavalry had appeared in considerable force on the river, twenty miles below Savanna, and a gunboat had been sent down the river to watch their movements. All the Tennessee River boats now carry brass pieces in their bows, and each side is also armed with a piece on the hurricane deck, to repress any fire from guerrilla bands.

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Fredericksburgh Not Yet Occupied by our Forces—Large Rebel Force in the Vicinity—A Number of Prisoners Captured—Possibility of a Battle.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 28.

I have just come in from Falmouth. Everything is as yet in *statu quo*. Fredericksburgh is not yet occupied by our troops. Yesterday the rebel pickets could be plainly seen on the hills a mile and a half back of the town. In company with another correspondent I spent the most of the day there, but the pickets didn't think us worth capturing. The sound of the church-going bell was not heard there, as two of the bells have been shipped to Richmond to be cast into cannon, and the other one is cracked.

The rebel cavalry descend into the town every night, and are rapidly forcing away the few Union men remaining. On Friday night they captured five of our soldiers who straggled over there. Gen. MCDOWELL, on his arrival at Falmouth on Monday, issued orders forbidding any visits to be interchanged between the shores, on any pretence whatever.

We have every reason to believe that the rebels are in force, not more than twelve miles from Fredericksburgh, and under command of Gen. SMITH. All accounts agree in estimating the number at between 10,000 and 15,000. No young men are to be seen at Fredericksburgh, all having gone with the Southern army.

Sixteen Confederate soldiers were brought in this evening from Fredericksburgh, members of different companies of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry. Five of them were surprised in their beds night before last by a squad of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, six miles beyond Fredericksburgh. Our cavalry were informed of their whereabouts by a negro, who swam the Rappahannock to give the information, and led our soldiers to the house by a mountain path, enabling them to avoid the rebel pickets. The prisoners are all young, intelligent and educated, claiming to be gentlemen as well as rebels, and they state that the whole regiment is composed of similar material. Five of the prisoners were taken in a store in Falmouth, where they had gone for shelter from the rain. The others are deserters, who state that they were part of the force that fought behind the barricades at Falmouth on Friday night. They belonged to a cavalry regiment, which was to be reorganized into artillery, for which reason they deserted. The prisoners taken against their will are sullen and uncommunicative, and refuse to state where the enemy is or in what force, but the others give all the information they can, freely. It seems pretty certain that the rebels have a considerable force not far from Fredericksburgh, and hoped to induce us to occupy the town with a regiment or two, that they might swoop down and capture it. The exploit which gave us the rebel prisoners was well planned on the part of the New-Jersey Cavalry, and boldly executed.

It is quite possible that a battle may soon occur near the Rappahannock, but it is equally possible and probable that everything will remain quiet for a month. C. H. W.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NORTH AMERICAN OFF CAPE RACE.

An Address to Minister Adams from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

A Rebel Privateer Reported in the China Seas.

Advance in Cotton---Breadstuffs and Provisions Firm---Consols 93 7-8@94.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, April 28.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool April 17, via Londonderry April 18, passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning. She was boarded by the news-yacht of the Associated Press, and the following summary of her news obtained, which is five days later.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Portland on the 5th instant, arrived at Londonderry on the 16th.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Portland March 29, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th instant. She broke her intermediate shaft on the 11th, but got a single engine to work on the 14th, and reached Liverpool via the South of Ireland.

The *Great Eastern* had been got off the Gridiron at Milford in safety, and steamed to her old moorings.

The *North American* experienced strong westerly winds up to the 21st, and a strong northwest gale on the 22d and 23d of April.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A deputation from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society waited on Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister, on the 16th, and presented an address, in which the hope is expressed that the restoration of the Union would be founded upon the abolition of the true cause of strife. The reply of Mr. ADAMS is described as having been very satisfactory to the deputation, but the *Times* thinks it indicates the policy of Northern politicians, which is to have liberty to deal, according to circumstances, with the Slavery question.

FRANCE.

The Prince DE JOINVILLE is about publishing a pamphlet on iron-plated frigates. His work, it is said, will present the subject under new aspects. He does not admit the invulnerability of the new vessels.

The Bourse was flat on the 16th, and lower.

SPAIN.

It is asserted that the Spanish Government is taking steps to restore its credit, and had commissioned two leading firms in London to put the whole of its funds on a basis satisfactory to British capitalists.

It is stated that the proceeds of the Moorish loan, raised in London, and which are payable to Spain, are likely to be retained in London, to meet the accruing dividends on Spanish stock, and pay for the steamers in course of construction in England.

GREECE.

Messages had reached the Government at Athens announcing that the garrison of Nauplia was breaking up. A great number of insurgent officers and soldiers have surrendered.

POLAND.

Twelve persons engaged in the late disturbances at the Warsaw Cathedral have been condemned to military service.

TURKEY.

An obstinate fight occurred between the Turks and Montenegrins near Nahrich. The latter were repulsed.

There was considerable loss on both sides.

INDIA.

Additional telegrams from Bombay, March 27th announced that Lord ELGIN was installed viceroy of India March 13th.

MOOLL RAY had been hanged in front of the palace of Delhi.

A widespread Maharatta conspiracy had been discovered and suppressed at Hyderabad, in the Deccan.

BHAGUNG JUNG, President of Scindia, had abolished the export duty on cotton in Gwalior.

CHINA.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London *Times*, writing about March ---, reports that a Confederate privateer in the China seas had been fallen in with by Her Majesty's ship *Plover* on the coast of Borneo. If there at all, she must have been on the lookout for American ships outward bound, being in their passage by the Palamu passage against the northeast monsoon. The correspondent says this is particularly unfortunate for American shipping, as the Federal Government has not a single war vessel of any description in these waters, except the *Saginaw*, and she is rotten and useless.

LATEST NEWS VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, April 18.

The political and general news is unimportant. The question of armor-plated ships and floating batteries continues the prominent topic.

It is vaguely rumored that England has lately made a diplomatic recommendation to France in favor of the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome.

Encouraging advices as to cotton growing in Jamaica and Peru have reached England.

The British Government has given preliminary notice to the Royal Mail Company, West India Line, to terminate the existing mail contract at the expiration of the present term.

It is again questioned if the Emperor will go to the London Exhibition, and asserted that if he does, it will be strictly *incognito*.

GARIBALDI has gone to Brescia. It is reported that his nomination as Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards has been decided upon.

The Portuguese Government exempts from export duty for ten years all cotton produced in the Portuguese African possessions.

It is reported that the Emperor of Russia has appointed a Committee to consider a continual *régime* for Russia.

The Calcutta mails of March 8 were forwarded by the *Bremen* to New-York.

Commercial News by the North American.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 18.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports an advance of ⅛d.@⅛d. on American Cotton, and ⅛d.@¼d. on other descriptions, with a buoyant market. The sales of the week were 80,000 bales, of which 20,000 were to speculators, and 12,500 to exporters. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 12,000 bales, including 6,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm and unchanged.

The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	12¼d.	Middling Mobiles	12¼d.
Middling Orleans	12¼d.	Fair Uplands	12¾d.
Fair Mobiles	12¾d.	Middling Uplands	12¾d.

The stock in port is estimated at 300,000 bales, of which 126,500 bales are American.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester advices are favorable. The market for cotton goods and yarns was active and tending upward.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market is firm, with a still advancing tendency.

PROVISIONS are quiet but steady.

LONDON, Friday, April 18.

Consols for money, 93⅞@94; Illinois Central shares, 46½@47½ discount; Erie shares, 31@32.

The Funds continue steady, with scarcely any demand for discount at the Bank, and on the Stock Exchange short loans are offered at 1 ₱ cent. Gold continues to flow to the Bank, with no demand for export. There is nothing definite as yet as to the Russian loan, but it is asserted that the arrangements were concluded, not with the BARINGS, but with the ROTHSCHILDS.

MARKETS VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, April 17.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report:—No regular market since Tuesday, owing to the holidays. Flour firm, with an advance of 6d. on the week. American quoted 23s.@30s. Wheat firmer, and 1d.@2d. higher on the week; Red Western 10s. 3d.@11s., Red Southern 11s. 6d.@11s. 8d.; White Western 12s. 4d.@12s. 10d., Corn still advancing; Mixed 30s. 3d.@31s. 6d.; White 33s.@34s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities report Beef dull and unchanged. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon steady. Lard active, at 42s. 6d.@44s. Tallow firmer; sales at 45s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Ashes tending upward; Pots 33s., Pearls 32s. Resin easier; common, 13s. 6d.@14s. Spirits Turpentine, no sales. Sugar heavy. Coffee, no sales. Rice flat. Cod Oil, very dull. Linseed Oil firmer, at 38s.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 16.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Tea steady.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

A Proclamation by Gov. Letcher—Guerrilla Warfare—What Shall be Done with the Assassins?

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WHEELING, Friday, April 25, 1862.

I have before me a proclamation issued by ex-Gov. LETCHER, published in the Harrisburgh *Register* of the 28th ult., calling for more troops, in which he uses this language.

"The loyal citizens of the West and Northwest, in counties not herein named, are earnestly invoked to form *guerrilla companies*, and strike, when least expected, once more for the State that gave them birth. With stern resolve and manly courage uphold the flag and the untarnished fame of the Old Dominion.

Scorn the misrule of traitors, who, with usurped authority, are desecrating our soil with a pollution worse than that of the direst enemy, and execute vengeance upon the foe who acknowledges and sustains their treason."

In obedience to this earnest invocation, many of the counties of Western Virginia are now infested with armed bands of these pests to society, the favored emissaries of the rebel Ex-Governor, who are only too delighted with this opportunity to engage in their favorite pursuit. Numbers of these men have been taken prisoners, some of them having LETCHER's commissions in their pockets; and the question is, What shall be done with them?

The loyal and law-abiding citizens of the counties where they are taken feel that it is an outrage upon their rights and liberties to regard or treat them as prisoners of legitimate warfare. They know them to be outlaws and desperadoes, who ought to be dealt with in the most summary manner; and appeal to Gen. FREMONT for his judicial or extra-judicial interposition to dispose of them as they deserve. Some of his officers, who have captured such marauders, telegraph to him: "These men ought to be hung—shall we hang them?" Some of them have been brought to these headquarters, and held as prisoners, while he has telegraphed to Washington for instructions, but obtains no response. His own promptings, we need not doubt, would lead him to adopt the course that would meet the wishes of the Union citizens whose interests it is supposed to be his duty to protect; but he must wait to be instructed by the President.

As showing the tone of feeling on this subject in Western Virginia, I would quote the proceedings of a public meeting in Mason County, (mouth of Kanawha,) on the 7th inst., embodying a preamble and divers resolutions. A part will serve to indicate the spirit of the whole:

"The loyal people of Mason County, in mass meeting assembled, after full discussion, do unanimously protest against releasing on bail, or otherwise, prominent rebels who have been indicted for treason or conspiracy against the Government of the United States, as unwise, and dangerous to the peace and safety of the community.

Having learned that certain rebel fugitives from this county are expected by their friends to return during the Spring or Summer, and believing from the disloyal and seditious conduct of the released traitors now among us, that the object of their return is to encourage the disloyal party to effect a more thorough organization, to commit depredations on peaceable citizens with impunity; and, knowing the persons referred to to be traitors to the Union and the State, and dangerous to the peace and quiet of the country, we regard it an imperative duty to adopt prompt and efficient measures to prevent their return, or, if they do return, to provide for their immediate arrest and imprisonment, &c."

Resolved, That no loyal citizen ought to bail a rebel, or directly or indirectly aid him in procuring his release on bail or otherwise. (This not to apply to lawyers retained to defend rebel prisoners.)

Resolved, That persons within this County who have, by writing, speaking or otherwise aided in establishing the usurped rebel Government, ought to be indicted in the Circuit Court of this County at its next term, whether previously indicted or not in the National court, and should not be bailed during the rebellion."

The foregoing would doubtless find ready indorsement in every County of Western Virginia, and if such be the public voice in respect to ordinary rebels, how much more severe must it be against banded incendiaries, thieves and assassins. I am told Gen. FREMONT has intimated to the Government that such crimin als brought to his Department will be tried by Military Commission, and if found guilty will be shot. To this, I believe, he is yet without any response—either of approval or disapproval.

Confiscation of Slaves Justice or Vindictiveness.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I clip the following extract from your columns of the 24th:

"Another bill, authorizing the President to emancipate the slaves of rebel owners, was then discussed and tabled by a vote equally decided. It is evident the House hesitates to enter on this vindictive business."

You claim to be a loyal man. I believe you are, yet the last sentence of the above extract might be construed otherwise. Let us see. The Government is at war for its existence. Its foes are its own children. Those children do all in their power to destroy their parent. They have, among others, one peculiar source of strength that enables them to place more men under arms against the Government than they could, but for this source. It is proposed to deprive their rebellious children of this source of strength and place it on the side of the Government, and you style this proposition "vindictive." It is a new idea that in war a measure tending to weaken your enemy is vindictive. War means destruction. To destroy your enemy is not vindictive. If he has a vulnerable point you are bound, in justice to those who fight your battles, to assail him in that point, and doing so is not vindictive. The labor performed by the slaves of the rebels would have to be performed by their soldiers if their slaves were taken from them. This would weaken them just so much. In the rebel States there are slaves sufficient to do the work of as many white men as are now in the rebel army. Deprive these rebels of their slaves, and you destroy their armies, either by forcing them to become working producers, or by starvation arising from non-production. Either way destroys your enemy by lessening his strength. But, say you, the residents of the rebel States are not *all rebels*. Granted; still, that does not effect the proposition which proposes to take *only* the slaves of rebels. But, you ask, how will we discriminate between the rebels and those who are loyal? Thus: We will confiscate every slave in the rebellious States and invite them to come to our side. If it is found that in this general confiscation the slaves of really true and loyal men have been made free, we will pay for their ransom at a reasonable rate. But, say you, this is an interference with the rights of the States, as Slavery is a State institution, and not to be meddled with by the National or General Government. This might have been true to a certain extent *before* the rebellion, but as these States have, *as States*, rebelled against that General Government, they have by that act forfeited all the rights they had (as States) previous to such act, just as an individual criminal forfeits his personal rights under the law by a violation of the law made for the protection of all. You may tell me that a general confiscation of the slaves would, notwithstanding my proposed ransom money, work injury to particular persons. Possible; so does the punishment of the individual work the injury of disgrace to his family and friends. Yet our sympathy for such persons does not prevent us from meting out that justice required for the good of society. The few persons who might possibly be inconvenienced by a general confiscation of slaves stand to the entire Union as does the innocent members of a convict's family to the community. The misfortunes of neither growing out of consanguinity or accident of locality, should weigh nought against the interests of the great whole. We desire to end the rebellion. Will a general confiscation of slaves do this? Yes, for the reason given above. It will weaken the enemy. You say it is "vindictive." You do not say it is inefficacious—in fact, you admit its efficacy in referring it to the President for use as a war power, to be used in his discretion. Will it not be as "vindictive" when used by him as "a war power," as if used by him as the Executive of a Congressional resolve or enactment? If it will be efficacious when used by the President, why not let Congress request or require him to use it? Why spend three millions a day in prolonging a war which, according to your own showing, can be speedily ended? You say it is "vindictive" to end the war by the means proposed. Our enemies shoot our pickets from ambuscades, and when we propose to weaken him by taking away his main source of strength, you tell us it is vindictive. Our sons and brothers are killed by poisoned meats and drugged drinks, yet when we propose a way to end the war, and bring them to their homes, you tell us it is "vindictive."

These rebels bury our dead martyrs with their faces downwards, looking towards that region to which their murderers will go, and when we propose to remove the living companions of these murdered ones beyond the reach of their barbarism, by depriving them of their great strength, we are told that it is "vindictive."

The skulls of our brave boys are made into drinking cups by the very rebels whose slaves we propose to confiscate, and when we say deprive them of the power to polish more skulls, we are accused of being "vindictive."

Good men, volunteering to uphold their country's flag, and pour out their blood like water in its defence, are Bull Run-ed and Ball's Bluff-ed to untimely graves, and when we suggest a mode of ending such wholesale murdering, we are called "vindictive."

Liberal citizens contribute freely to relieve the needs of families whose supporters are fighting our battles, and when we point a way to stop these drains on our charities, we are told we are "vindictive."

When loyal men from rebel States, like POLK, MARYARD, BROWNLOW, and others, whose homes have been desolated, and their wives and daughters foully abused, call on us to adopt this remedy *for their protection*, we are told we are "vindictive."

The slaves of these murdering rebels offer their services to our armies as guides, pilots and messengers, and when we propose to invite them to do more of this righteous work by an act of confiscation, we are met by the cry of vindictiveness. The only reliable information we have ever had of the rebels' condition has been furnished by the slaves of these rebels, and if we ask for more such help we are vindictive.

Had our Generals been less vindictive in returning these loyal black men to their white rebel masters, and more energetic in using the information they brought them, we should to-day be much nearer the end of the rebellion than we are.

It seems to me, Mr. Editor, that you have used the wrong word—instead of vindictive say JUSTICE, and you will be right.

Respectfully, &c., SINCLAIR TOUSEY.

[The above communication was referred to briefly in our editorial columns yesterday; but was inadvertently omitted.—ED. TIMES.]

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Mails Again—Theatrical Performances—Sentenced.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

TUESDAY, March 27, 1862.

Where are our mails? For the past two weeks they have been like angels' visits and almost as welcome. The telegraph, too, has been silent for about ten days, owing, it is said, to storms and the fires of overland emigrants. With a daily mail once or twice a week and no telegrams, we remain almost in entire ignorance of the stirring events transpiring in the big world beyond the mountains. Our roads are good and the weather fine, but we hear of terrible storms below Laramie, horrible roads on the plains and in the mountains, and high water in every stream. From what the telegraph says, we shall expect not more than two mails per week for the next fortnight, from the East. When the roads gets sound, there will be some heavy arrears of newspapers to be pulled up. Westward, near Dry Creek Station, the creek is certainly not "dry," but the whole valley is reported a lake. Great exertions are making east and west, to pass the mail over the swollen streams by means of rafts. High water occurs hereabout annually during the first half of June. So, from this to that time, the mails may be somewhat irregular.

Although Spring work is pressing, BRIGHAM's big theatre continues well filled twice a week. Indeed, the concern is a splendid success; for two hours before the curtain rises, the people are there, and in another hour the house is comfortably filled. One thing, there is no opposition; and another, there is no religious fear of theatres and theatricals in general. BRIGHAM built the theatre, and all the patrician and plebeian blood of Mormondom alike patronize the institution. But the present season cannot continue long, though it will probably last till after the sitting of the new State Legislature next month, in order to give the country friends a chance to patronize. On Saturday and Wednesday last, "The Porter's Knot" was well acted and well received. A Sailor's Hornpipe and comic songs brought down the house. "An Object of Interest" followed, which did not prove very interesting, and went off very tamely.

The remainder of the persons engaged in the assault of Gov. DAWSON, and the robbery of other passengers on the mail stage at Mountain Dell, near this city, have had their hearing before the Probate Court. JOHN M. LUCE is to pay a fine of $50, and to inhabit the Penitentiary for six months, for taking a coat, the property of Mr. ELY. ISAAC NEIBAUR, concerned in the same transaction, must not see the outside of that building for seven months. WILFORD LUCE is sentenced for twelve months. His offence was carrying off some blankets, the property of Gov. DAWSON and Mr. MARTIN, and also a beaver-skin robe, belonging to Mr. MARTIN. All the above offenders were also saddled with "costs."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 372, 216, 500, 457, 503, 504, 506, 507, 508, 510, 511, 512, 514, 185, 3, 385, 172⅛, 352, 353, 261.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 5863, 5712, 6531, 6843, 7229, 7245, 7253, 7257, 7259, 7263, 7277, 7381, 7400, 7401, 7409, 7412, 7413, 7417, 7455, 7457, 7463, 7467, 7469, 7479, 7489, 7496, 7503, 7509, 7517. *Part II.*—Nos. 1860, 1450, 1846, 2108, 2110, 2112, 2114, 2116, 2118, 2120, 2122, 2130, 2138, 2140, 2142, 1974, 2146, 2154, 2156, 2158.

United States Circuit Court.—APRIL 28.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT—NEGLIGENCE.

Before Judge Smalley.

William Grosvenor vs. *The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.*—This was an action to recover damages for an injury to the plaintiff while being carried on the defendants' road. The plaintiff gave evidence to show the following facts: He took the cars at Jersey City on Sept. 1, 1860, to go to Newark. Some friends were with him, but there was not room for all of them in one car, and plaintiff and another went into the smoking car. When the car reached Centre-street, the conductor called out Newark, but the train did not come to a full stop. Plaintiff got off on the platform when his friend knocked on the window and told him that was the wrong station, and he then caught hold of the railing of the car to jump on again, the car being in motion, but could not get on, and was dragged some twenty feet when he fell and injured his foot. He was taken into the sitting-room and a doctor sent for, who, however, refused to do anything for his foot until the railroad doctor came. He was then sent over to New-York, went to the hospital, and was there nearly six months before he could walk even with crutches.

The defendants gave evidence to show that the conductor called out Centre-st., and that the cars were brought to a full stop, and stopped a minute or so, so that fifty or sixty passengers got off the cars at that station.

The Judge charged the jury, that to entitle the plaintiff to a verdict, they must find that the defendants were guilty of negligence, which, directly or indirectly, produced or increased the injury, and that the plaintiff was not guilty of any want of ordinary care and prudence, which directly contributed to the injury; that although the plaintiff's misconduct may have contributed remotely to the injury, yet, if the defendants' misconduct was the immediate cause of it, and, with the exercise of proper care and prudence, the Railroad Company might have prevented it, they cannot be excused, and the plaintiff is entitled to recover.

That the defendants are carriers of passengers to an almost immeasurable extent, and their business is of the highest importance to the community. They are, therefore bound to use the highest degree of care that a reasonable and prudent man would.

That what is the ordinary care which passengers are held to, must depend on the circumstances of each case.

That if the cars did not stop the usual time, that is good evidence to entitle the plaintiff to recover, if the accident was occasioned by such negligence; and on this he left the question of negligence to the jury, telling them if they found for the plaintiff they might take into consideration, on the question of damages, the plaintiff's pain, suffering and anxiety, the time lost and the expenses incurred by him, and the permanent injury to his foot.

Sealed verdict to-morrow.

For plaintiff, Mr. Marsh and Messrs. Dillaye and Richardson; for defendant, Mr. Van Winkle.

PATENT FOR REFRIGERATORS.

George C. Roberts vs. *Abraham Vanderbeck.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, the assignee and owner of an improvement in refrigerators and refrigerating rooms, which was invented by D. W. C. Sandford, and is known as Sandford's Patent.

After the Jury was called, the defendant's counsel stated to the Court and Jury that having examined the patent he had come to the conclusion and had so advised his client that he had no defence to the action, and that in consequence of the defendant's room being a small one, and of the fact that it was built for him without knowledge on his part that he was infringing a patent by having it built, the plaintiff had agreed to limit the damages to $250 and costs. The Jury, under the direction of the Court, then rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $250 damages.

Ira D. Warren for plaintiff. W. J. A. Fuller and L. Abbott for defendant.

The Liquor Cases—A New View in Respect to the Sabbath.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

The People of New-York vs. *James Charles Halpin.*—This action is one of those brought to recover the penalty imposed by the 21st section of the act entitled "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof," passed April 15, 1857.

A stipulation was entered into, in open Court, by the respective counsel, and an order upon such stipulation entered, to the effect that the questions raised and exceptions taken in the cases of Peter Haynes and William H. Gerdes, should form part of the above entitled case, for the purpose of settling the questions raised on the trial.

The complaint alleged, that on the 2d day of August, 1857, (that day being Sunday,) the defendant did "publicly keep" intoxicating liquors, contrary to the provisions of the statute.

The answer denies the allegation in the complaint, and also avers that the complaint does not set forth facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

The cause was tried in June, 1858, before Judge Hilton and a jury, and a verdict was rendered for the plaintiffs for $50, the penalty sought. The defendant appealed, and the cause now coming on for argument, the following points were elaborated on behalf of the appellants:

1. The statute under which the complaint in this action is framed, is a statute in derogation of the common law.

All lawful business, (except judicial,) may be transacted on Sunday.

The public exposure and sale of liquor, is lawful under our statute, as well as at common law.

"All acts are lawful on Sunday, that are not prohibited by statute."

2. All penal statutes that are in derogation of the common law, must be strictly construed.

3. The statute under which this action is brought is plain; there is no such ambiguity as will admit of argument as to its meaning.

The offence for which the penalty is imposed is not for keeping liquor on Sunday, but for publicly keeping it. The complaint is for publicly keeping, not for selling. There being no ambiguity in the statute, there is no room for "judicial construction." The words publicly and privately have a well defined, well settled meaning. There is no ground for cavil as to the signification of the term. The word publicly, means "openly, without concealment, as contradistinguished from privately."

The word privately, means "not openly, secret, particularly opposed to publicly."

Unless the Court come to the conclusion that the framers of the statute did not know the meaning of the word *publicly*, and that they have a right to assume they meant *privately*, there was no evidence in the case to be submitted to the jury.

If the object and intent of the statute was to impose the penalty on all who sold intoxicating liquor on Sunday, the word *publicly* would have been omitted.

It is evident that the object was to prevent the public keeping and exposure for sale on Sunday of intoxicating liquors.

This is evident from the wording of the section which creates the penalty—section 21.

4. Courts have no right to extend the meaning of any penal statute, beyond the plain import of the language, in order to meet the exigencies of any case or class of cases. The intent of the Legislature must be collected from the words of the statute.

5. This is not an action under the act to suppress intemperance, &c. It is a mere police regulation; its object being to prevent the public exposure and sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday, to check open and public traffic, and prevent the violation of the order and the solemnity of the day.

Under the act to suppress intemperance (passed subsequent to the Police act,) a penalty is imposed for selling or giving away intoxicating liquor on Sunday. What necessity for this if the other was intended to prevent the sale under all circumstances. It is well known as a matter of history, that the Metropolitan Police law met with great opposition.

It was frequently amended after the original draft, and was finally passed after many of the harsh features had been modified.

6. The section for the violation of which this action is brought, is, in its legal effect, like that prohibiting the sale of goods on Sunday.

7. There was no evidence of "public keeping intoxicating liquor" on the day alleged in the complaint, on the contrary, the evidence of the plaintiff and defendant showed clearly, that liquor was not *publicly* kept, but *privately* kept, as privately as it was possible, under the circumstances, to keep it.

And for these reasons the motion to dismiss the complaint should have been granted.

Numerous other points were argued with the above, but they were mainly in respect to the ruling of the Court on the trial below, and the exceptions taken thereto.

District Attorney for the people; M. V. B. Wilcox-son and James M. Smith for the defendant.

The Hackley Injunction Modified.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Davis vs. *Hackley et al.*—In this case the Court now so modified the injunction order as to permit Anthony S. Hope to receive any moneys due or to become due on the contract; but all moneys not necessary to pay the laborers and sub-contractors to be retained in Hope's hands until the decision of the motion for an injunction and receiver.

It is stated that a settlement of the matter is nearly effected.

Mandamus Will Lie to Compel the Mayor to Countersign a Warrant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People ex rel. Baker vs. *George Opdyke.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of March 25, when decision was reserved.

The relator asked that the Mayor be compelled to countersign a warrant for his pay, for printing a number of volumes of the City Charter, with Kent's notes, (of which much has been stated,) and the question was, whether the writ of *mandamus* would lie for such a purpose.

The Court now decided that the writ must issue, and order was entered accordingly.

Jersey Judgments and the New-York Courts.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Barnard.

Charles B. Macy vs. *Robert B. Colman et al.*—This was an action to recover nearly $5,000, the amount of certain promissory notes, made in 1858 by the defendants, who at that time were the proprietors of the Astor House, in this City. The defence set up was that the notes had been paid, and that a judgment had been obtained in New-Jersey against the defendants, for the same cause of action.

Verdict for plaintiff for $5,343 10.

Chas. Mathews for plaintiff; Develin & Miller for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

The Citizens' Bank vs. *Thop.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Low et ala. vs. *Graydon et als.*—Order settled.

In the Matter of the Assignment of Sturgis, Shaw & Co.—Application denied without costs.

Mowbray vs. *Kelley et al.*—Report confirmed, and exceptions overruled, without costs.

Hoffman vs. *Vostrand et al.*—Motion granted.

Brained vs. *New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Before Justice Barnard.

Huggins et al. vs. *Fanshawe et al.*—Motion granted.

Davis vs. *Hackley et al.*—Order settled modifying injunction.

The People ex rel. Baker vs. *Opdyke.*—Peremptory *mandamus* must issue.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Monell.

Patterson vs. *Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company*; *Patterson* vs. *Patterson*; *Piquin* vs. *Meyer, J. P. Z.*; *Brown* vs. *Atkin*; *Platt et al.* vs. *Wells, Prest, &c.*; *Phillips* vs. *Werder*; *Grifoke et al.* vs. *Seymore et al.*—Order granted in these cases.

Before Justice Robertson.

Stein vs *Kelly.*—Order granted.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Hoyt vs. *Sheldon, executor, &c.*, *The Long Island Railroad Company et als.*, *Noell, &c.*, vs. *Habisskaw*; *House* vs. *Miller.*—Order granted in these cases.

Clinton, Jr., vs. *Evans.*—Order of reference granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

McCormick vs. *Collins.*—Motion for new trial on minutes denied. See opinion.

Hill vs. *Graham.*—Costs allowed. See opinion.

Foley vs. *McKerma.*—Motion denied.

Kappell vs. *Walberg.*—Writ on inquiry ordered.

Katz vs. *Blumenthal.*—Bail insufficient; new bail to be given in five days.

Gillen vs. *Campbell.*—Finding settled.

Wolfkiel vs. *Mason.*—Motion denied. See opinion.

Baker vs. *Johnson.*—Motion granted.

Day vs. *Day.*—Plaintiff to pay $50 counsel fee and $3 per week alimony. $50 to be paid in twenty days.

Rhodes vs. *Hennessy.*—Take order to show cause.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 28, 1862.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	94⅞	50	Pac. M. S. Co	...s60 105⅝
2,000	do	94⅞	258	do	105⅝
40,000	U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	95	50	do	105⅝
20,000	do	95⅛	50	do	b30 105⅝
5,000	do	...s30 95⅛	100	do	105⅝
1,000	U. S 6s '81, Oreg.		210	N. Y. Central R	83⅛
	W. Loan ⅜ yrly	91¼	25	do	83⅞
30,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Cou.	87⅜	100	do	...s30 83¼
1,100	Tr. 7-3-10 Dec. N'ts	100⅜	250	do	b30 83¼
2,000	U. S. 6s 1 Year Cert.	98⅜	70	do	83⅛
70,000	do	98⅜	50	do	...s30 83⅛
3,000	Ohio State 6s, '60.	100	50	Harlem R	12⅜
1,000	Ill. con. bds., '77	90	400	Erie R. Pref	b30 61⅜
12,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	56	100	do	...s15 61⅜
7,000	do	56⅜	100	do	61⅜
10,000	do	...s30 56⅜	50	M. S. & N. Ind. std.	44⅜
20,000	Missouri State 6s	49⅜	5	Panama Railroad	124
5,000	do	...b10 49⅜	150	Ill. Cen. Scrip	59⅜
1,000	Cal. State 7s	86⅜	20	do	59⅜
5,000	N. Y. Central 7s	103	100	do	b30 59⅜
3,000	Erie R. 3d M. B. '83	94	250	do	59⅜
5,000	do	...s30 94	13	do	59
1,000	Erie R. 4th M. Bs.	86	100	do	...s30 59
500	Mich. So. 2d mtg.	74⅛	50	do	...s30 59⅛
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	87	100	do	...b10 59⅛
8,500	do	87⅜	100	do	...s10 59⅛
9,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	80	300	Galena & Chica'o R.	67⅛
5,000	do	...b30 80⅜	50	do	b30 67⅛
6,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	52	555	Clev. & Toledo R	42
7,000	Clev. & Tol. s. f. b.	87	400	do	b30 42
	16 Merchants' Bank	95	100	do	...s30 41⅛
	5 B'k of Commerce	88⅛	200	do	41⅛
32,500	American Gold	101⅛	100	do	...b10 41⅛
5,000	do	...s10 101⅛	400	do	41⅛
25,000	do	...s15 101⅛	400	do	...s30 41⅜
10,000	do	...s30 101⅛	350	Chi. & R. Is. R	b30 61⅛
15,000	do	b60 101⅜	100	do	...s30 61⅛
10	Mich. S. & N. Ind	72	100	Chi. Bur. & Quincy	92

SECOND BOARD.

$84,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	95⅛	50	do	95⅜
13,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	95	50	do	95⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s '81, Oregon W. L'n ⅜ yearly	94⅜	11	Erie R	61⅜
16,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	56	100	Erie R. Pref	61⅜
5,000	do	...b10 56⅜	50	Harlem R	12⅜
7,000	Mo. State 6s	88⅜	25	do	12⅜
5,000	do	...s60 88⅜	50	Mich. Central R	54⅜
4,000	do	88⅜	136	Mich. Southern R	23
10,000	Erie R. 2d M. B. '83	94⅜	753	Panama Railroad	124
4,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	53	200	do	...b60 124⅛
10,000	do	52⅛	50	Ill. Central R. Scrip	59⅜
5,000	Cl. & T. S. F. B. b'd	87⅜	50	do	60
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	92⅛	25	do	b30 60
10,000	Amer. Gold	101⅜	300	Clevs. & Tol. R	...s30 45⅛
15,000	do	101⅜	650	do	42⅞
50	Pac. M. S. Co	...s60 106⅛	50	do	43⅛
110	do	108			

MONDAY, April 28—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, April 26, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of April 19:

Increase in Loans	$2,016,522
Increase in Specie	626,415
Increase in Circulation	53,926
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	6,718,095

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	April 27, 1861.	April 19, 1862.	April 26, 1862.
Capital	$59,307,000	$89,051,000	$89,051,000
Loans	124,817,154	123,070,263	125,086,825
Specie	38,991,663	34,571,508	35,297,944
Circulation	8,840,476	8,064,663	8,118,571
Gross Deposits	114,813,562	114,100,902	122,630,223
Exchanged	17,824,803	18,921,562	20,732,788
Undrawn	96,788,759	95,179,340	101,897,435
In Sub-Treasury	10,773,000	7,523,847	12,342,752

The Bank return, as anticipated, shows a very large increase in the line of deposits. The average increase is far below the actual gain. The sum on deposit on Saturday at close of the week, was $105,623,000, whereas the average line of the week is $101,897,000. There is another moderate gain on the Specie line, and an increase of $2,000,000 in Loans and Discounts. The market for money to-day opens at 5@6 ₱ cent. on call, and 5½@6 ₱ cent. for prime short discounts. The offerings from lenders are very large, and the suplus unemployed begins to find its way into the U. S. Stocks and Treasury Bonds and Certificates, all of which took a fresh rise to-day, the Coupon Stock of 1881 rising to 96 ₱ cent. as against 94⅛ on Saturday. The Exchange market for the Boston mail opens at 112½ ₱ cent. on London, and $5 05 on Paris. No important business has yet taken place. The price of Gold is firm at 101⅝@101⅞ ₱ cent.

The Stock Exchange in the forenoon responded to the good news from New-Orleans on the Government Securities, but on other descriptions the change from Saturday's market was not important until the afternoon Board, when nearly the whole list was buoyant, with a further rise in Government Stocks to 95⅞@96 ₱ cent., the price finally closing 95⅞ ₱ cent. The demand for Tennessee 6 ₱ cents. improved to 56⅛@56⅝ ₱ cent., and for Missouris to 49⅛@49⅞ ₱ cent. On the Railway shares, New-York Central advanced to 83⅞@84 ₱ cent.; Erie, 36⅛@37 ₱ cent.; Toledo, 42½@43 ₱ cent.; Illinois Central, 59⅛@60; Rock Island, 54⅛@54⅞ ₱

...Oil, 27s. 9d.; Tallow, 28s. 9 ton. Grain, ...Rosin, 4s. 6d. 9 bbl.; Flour, 2s. 3d. 9 bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d. 9 bbl.; Pork, 2s. 3d. 9 bbl.; Grain, 6½d. ...Flour, 2s. 1½d. @2s. 3d. 9 bbl.; Cheese, 27s. ...Oil, 28s.; Tallow, 28s. @29s. 6d. 9 ton. For ...9 bushel; Pork, 2s. 3d. 9 bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d. 9 bbl.; Flour, 2s. 1½d. @2s. 3d. 9 bbl.; Grain, 6½d. 9 bushel; Pork, 2s. 3d. 9 bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d. 9 bbl.; Rosin, 4s. 6d. 9 bbl.; Flour, 2s. 3d. @2s. 6d. 9 bbl.; Cheese, 27s. 6d. @28s. 6d. 9 cwt.; Oil, 27s. 9d.; Tallow, 28s. 9 ton. For ...9 bushel; Pork, 2s. 3d. 9 bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d. 9 bbl.; Rosin

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARIEL, OR PRET O' DAY.

WALLACK'S—THE LADY OF LYONS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE LADY OF LYONS.

PALACE GARDEN—14th-st. and 6th av.—Afternoon and Evening—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—GIANT HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 2 and 7½ o'clock.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news of the capture of New-Orleans is fully confirmed this morning, in official dispatches from Fortress Monroe. Our dispatches also give some few additional particulars from the rebels relative to the capture, which appears to be accepted as a fixed fact, and has spread the utmost consternation throughout the South. In connection with these dispatches, we publish a number of letters from our special correspondent accompanying the great Mortar Fleet, giving highly interesting details of all the preliminary movements of our forces, up to the time of the attack upon Forts Jackson and Philip. It will be seen from these letters that the labor of preparation has been a gigantic one, and that the difficulties overcome would have been to a less determined people insurmountable.

News from Norfolk, received at Fortress Monroe, indicates that the greatest excitement exists there, caused by fears of an attack from Gen. BURNSIDE—fears enhanced, of course, by the knowledge that New-Orleans is now in possession of the National forces. Nearly all the troops, it is stated, had been sent from Norfolk, Portsmouth and Suffolk to South Mills, the scene of the recent engagement, to repel an expected advance in that direction. It was expected that the *Merrimac* would yesterday undertake to pass up the York River, to destroy our shipping there, and wonderful stories are told of the preparations made on board of her for meeting and overcoming the *Monitor*. Steel wedges are said to have been prepared, with a view to boarding her, and tightening her turret so as to prevent its revolution. The *Merrimac's* prow is also said to have been lengthened to twelve feet, and steel pointed. Dispatches from Fortress Monroe, yesterday, make no mention of the rebel monster, and it is likely the proposed enterprise is abandoned.

We learn from Gen. BANKS' headquarters that on Saturday afternoon the National pickets, stationed eight miles from Harrisonburgh, on the Gordonsville road, were attacked by a large force of Ashby's rear guard, and driven back, with a loss of one killed and three wounded. Our reserve and a section of a battery then advanced and repulsed the enemy, who lost several men in the encounter. JACKSON'S forces, as stated yesterday, are mainly encamped near the east bank of the Shenandoah, and the bridge over the river is strongly picketed by him, and underlaid with inflammable material, ready for ignition on the approach of our troops.

The news from the Department of the Rappahannock is important. Our forces have not yet occupied Fredericksburgh, but stay in Falmouth, on the opposite side of the river. Information recently received renders it pretty certain that there is a large rebel force in the neighborhood, ready to dispute Gen. MCDOWELL'S progress toward Richmond. Report places this force under the command of Gen. G. W. SMITH.

The iron-clad frigate *Ironsides*, in course of construction at Kensington, near Philadelphia, is rapidly approaching completion. All the plates are on, and but little calking remains to be done. Workmen are now engaged in placing the ways under her, and the dock leading from the yard to the river is being dug out for the launch, which will take place some time this week. She cannot be launched on the 1st of May, as was originally intended, as the tide on that day would not suit the operations of the workmen.

The Junction Iron Works in Paterson, N. J., are at work forging the rudder-post of the steam-frigate *Roanoke*. It is to be 34 feet long and 8 in diameter. The rudder proper will be about 20 feet 6 inches in length and about six feet wide in the largest part. It is nearly semielliptic in form, and is supported by three braces forged on to the shaft, and also on to the rim frame-work of the rudder-plate. The braces and frame-work are all seven inches thick, and some ten inches wide. The entire weight will be some six or seven tons. Upon this frame-work the rudder-plates will be riveted, the whole making a job proof against injury by cannon-shot or shell.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior, concerning the number and ages of the slaves in the District of Columbia. Petitions were presented from tobacco manufacturers, asking for a reduction of the proposed tax on tobacco. A bill relative to the organization of the Signal Department of the army was indefinitely postponed. The Secretary of War was requested to inquire into the condition of the Harper's Ferry Armory, and whether it is expedient to restore it. A bill was introduced to prevent the importation of adulterated liquors by providing a punishment therefor. The resolutions of the Ohio Legislature, relative to the rebel prisoners at Camp Chase and the slaves were referred to the Military Committee. Mr. TRUMBULL'S bill for the more convenient enforcement of the laws, etc., was passed. The Senate soon afterward went into executive session, and when the doors were opened, adjourned.

In the House, the Speaker announced the Special Committee on the bills relating to confiscation. The Secretary of War was requested to transmit to the House copies of the reports of the commanders of regiments, brigades and divisions engaged in the battle of Shiloh. The Senate bill for the recognition of Hayti and Liberia was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of punishing all contractors guilty of defrauding the Government by penalties similar to those for grand larceny. A joint resolution was introduced by Mr. SPAULDING, of New-York, and referred to the Committee on Commerce, authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to negotiate relative to the Reciprocity Treaty, and authorizing the President to give the necessary notice for terminating the present treaty. Mr. RICHARDSON asked, but failed to obtain leave to introduce a resolution making inquiries relative to distinguished foreign officers, who have been asked to take commissions in our army. The bill to prevent and punish polygamy in Utah was reported back from the Committee on Territories, and passed. Consideration of the report of the Committee on Government Contracts was then resumed, and continued until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship *North American* off Cape Race, we receive advices from Europe five days later. She left Liverpool on the 17th, and Londonderry on the 18th inst. The political news is not of much importance. A deputation of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society had waited upon Minister ADAMS, and presented an address, in which the hope is expressed that the restoration of the Union will be founded upon the abolition of the true cause of strife. Mr. ADAMS' reply is said to have been satisfactory to the deputation. Cotton was buoyant and ¼d.@½d. higher for American. The sales of the week were 80,000 bales, and on Friday 12,000 bales. The advance on other descriptions was ¼d.@½d. Breadstuffs closed firm, and with a still advancing tendency. Provisions quiet and steady. Consols closed at 93¼@94 for money.

Under date of Washington, April 25, Secretary CHASE made glad the hearts of Cincinnatians by telegraphing as follows to Capt. DICKINSON, United States Quartermaster: "A million of dollars will be immediately remitted to you, to enable you to meet all your indebtedness to the 1st of January, in money, and within a week an additional sum sufficient to meet the whole indebtedness for January."

Gen. ALFRED BECKLEY, of Raleigh County, who has been confined in Wheeling, Va., for several days, was sent to Camp Chase on Friday last, by Maj. DARE, to be disposed of as the authorities may determine. Gen. BECKLER was at one time quite an active Militia General in Raleigh and Fayette Counties, and was a man of distinction and influence. He mustered the militia under the secession flag, and is said to have done considerable harm. Recently, however, he announced his determination to become a loyal citizen, and accordingly reported himself to the National authorities, but for some reason or other our officers were afraid to trust him. Gen. BECKLEY, it is said, is a graduate of West Point, and served thirteen years in the United States army

Lieut.-Gov. PALSLEY, Adj.-Gen. SAMUELS and Col. CROTHERS returned to Wheeling, Va., on Saturday, from a trip into the Valley of Virginia, where they have been organizing County Courts under the restored Government of the State. They organized Courts at Martinsburgh, Winchester and Berkley Springs. In Jefferson and Clark the people were pretty much all sympathizers with the rebels, and gave the officers so little encouragement that no attempt was made to restore the civil authority.

Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, M. C. for the Albany District, has advanced $100,000 to the paymaster at Watervliet Arsenal, for the purpose of paying the operatives at that establishment, (who have not received any money from the Government for five months,) a portion of their wages for that time.

The Board of Aldermen last evening unanimously passed resolutions of condolence with the family of R. T. COMPTON, a well-known citizen, formerly President of the Board, recently deceased. A resolution was adopted making the Committee on National Affairs a Joint Committee. The Board accepted an invitation to attend at the opening of the Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers, in Lexington-avenue, May 2. The Board concurred with the Board of Councilmen in the adoption of the tax-levy. During the session a number of personalities took place between Alderman GENET and Alderman DAYTON, each applying somewhat opprobious epithets to the other. They shook hands, however, after the adjournment. The Board concurred with the Councilmen in passing the bills for the celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice BARNARD, yesterday, modified the injunction in the HACKLEY contract matter, so as to permit ANTHONY S. HOPE to receive the money due, or to become due on the contract, and to pay the laborers, subcontractors, &c. The surplus he is to keep until the decision of the motion for injunction. In the same branch, the same Justice ordered that a peremptory *mandamus* issue to Mayor OPDYKE, compelling him to countersign a warrant for the payment of a claim of CHARLES W. BAKER, for printing copies of the City Charter with KENT'S notes. At General Term of the Common Pleas, the old liquor cases were argued on appeal.

The Stock Market rose 1¼ ₩ cent. on Government Securities yesterday, on the good news from New-Orleans. The Railway list also rose, but not in the same proportion. The heaviest business of the Street is now done in the Government Stocks, and Treasury Bonds and Certificates, and a very confident speculation is going forward for higher prices as the season advances. Exchange, 112½; Gold, 101¾ ₩ cent.

Flour opened heavily, yesterday, under the influence of large receipts, but the favorable news by the *North American* encouraged shippers to purchase more freely, and the market closed steady. Wheat and Corn were in moderate request, at somewhat unsettled prices. Provisions attracted more attention, in view of the advices from New-Orleans; and holders of hog products, especially Pork, exhibited increased firmness. Cotton was quite irregular, pending the receipt of more definite accounts of the capture of the principal shipping port of the South. Groceries were less active, as were also Whisky, Metals, and Naval Stores. No very important changes occurred in other branches of trade.

COTTON COMING NORTH.—One notable consequence of the complete success thus far of the plan for the thorough reduction of the rebellion, is that cotton is beginning to pass, in no small quantities, directly from the hands of the Southern planter into those of the Northern merchant. We learn from a cotton buyer who has just returned from Tennessee, that the small planters there have not only not destroyed any part of their crops, but have no notion of doing anything of the kind. Our informant saw many of this class, and found most of them violent Secessionists; but a goodly minority were loyal men, putting their country first and then State after. Some of the Union men had brothers and sons in the rebel army; and *vice versa*. But he found that wherever there was most ignorance, most bluster and most whisky, there was least regard for the Union, and the greatest expression of hatred of the Yankees. On one point, however, rebels and loyal men were unanimous;—they were all ready to sell their cotton, and to take United States Treasury notes for it. Devotion to "the cause of the South"—the euphemism for Slavery—seemed in no case to be an impediment to the driving of a good bargain. From various individuals our informant bought several hundred bales of cotton; and he can be but one of many who have visited Tennessee within the last six weeks on a like errand.

In these facts we see, hardly less than in the steady advance of the National arms, the sure indications of that returning unity, or, as some folk call it, reconstruction of the Union, which in certain quarters has been declared impossible. The people of the States whose soil is restored to the National dominion will at first yield only what their interests or their necessities compel them to yield. They will find, next, that they have been deceived, and that Union means peace, prosperity, and liberty, as Disunion proved to be war, want, and oppression. The course of events, if victory still follows the flag, is inevitable. Let the harbors, the forts, the chief railway stations and post-offices in the Slave States fall into the hands of the Government, as they are rapidly doing, and the restoration of peace on the basis of a guarantee of the constitutional rights of all citizens, is inevitable. There will be some irritation and some complications, but none which cannot be allayed by firm and gentle treatment, or which cannot be disentangled by patient and conscientious devotion to the interests of the whole nation. Time, and that of comparatively not very long duration, will bring about a firmer and better Union than existed before between all parts of the country. Secession will not vanish utterly and instantly from our political horizon; but it will become the distinctive dogma of a political party at the South, being to us what Young Englandism or Ireland-for-the-Irish is to the British people. Having assumed this position, it will, unless our affairs are administered with a lack of sagacity which we cannot anticipate, gradually lose all its vigor and its venom, assume some new and harmless form, and be absorbed in the general mass of political motives which influence the affairs of the whole nation.

The Capture of New-Orleans—Its Effect Abroad.

We have been at some trouble on this side of the Atlantic, to startle the indifference with which the progress of our arms is regarded on the other. Our efforts have thus far proved successful. Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Pea Ridge, Island Ten, Roanoke and Newbern, the occupation of Nashville and Huntsville, have been so many events which, with our better knowledge here, we have been able to appreciate (at their full significance, but which in England, and to some extent in France, have failed to attract that notice and receive the appreciation which they have certainly deserved. If we have demanded a recognition of the fighting qualities exhibited by our volunteers, it is because the army has been treated in Europe as an undisciplined rabble, incapable of the achievements of regulars, and frightfully subject to panic fears. If we have sought fair appreciation of the material advances made in restoring the Southern States to the Union, it is only because public opinion in Europe has decided a restoration of the Union to be impossible, and knowing the contrary, and possessing, to prove it, the hard facts of battles won and territory recovered, we have not unnaturally sought to make this testimony exert a proper effect upon transatlantic prejudice.

In the capture of New-Orleans, we have at last a bit of evidence to which the most obstinate prepossession can hardly close its eyes. New-Orleans is the main outlet to the principal cotton-growing region of the world. All that Europe wants to set the wheels of its industry in renewed motion it can obtain here. The blockade ended, the port in the custody of the National Government, its Custom-house reopened, and ample protection afforded to the transactions of commerce, it cannot be otherwise than that the efflux of the momentous staple will begin at once, the producing classes gladly clutching the unaccustomed gold the broker has to offer them. The only doubt attending the matter is based upon the assumed reluctance of the rebels to deal with the loyal merchant. But there is no ground for supposing this reluctance, if it exist, to be insurmountable. There is the best reason for believing the monied and commercial classes of New-Orleans to be entirely in sympathy with the cause of the Union. It is known, through channels of perfect authenticity, that the news of the surrender of Island Number Ten emboldened the Unionists of New-Orleans to declare themselves, and to promise that upon the appearance of a Union force sufficiently strong to defend the city against a return of the rebels, they would instantly surrender the place. The wealth of the city is in Union hands. The merchants and bankers have advanced largely on the crop, and with our gunboats to open and protect communication up the Mississippi and Red Rivers, it will not be long before the planters will be sending in their crops so as to obtain the balances in their favor, and sell the stocks still uncovered by advances. These foreshadowings, which are authorized by information in our possession, are no less authorized by the unerring laws of trade and the instincts of human nature. Whatever sacrifices the planters might make to promote a cause having some promise of success, the spirit of self-sacrifice will certainly desert them as soon as it becomes manifestly profitless, and this manifestation is clear enough just now to enlighten the most obtuse apprehension. The planter will think twice before he will offer up to the idol of treason, beaten and helpless as it is, a holocaust of his cotton and sugar.

New-Orleans is no barren acquisition. It is the key of the broadest and most productive valley in the world. But for the artificial channels opened by Northern skill, it would be the outlet of food enough to feed, and cotton enough to clothe, the race. It still remains the outlet of cotton without limit, and sugar enough to supply the North; and, repossessed by the National authority, it will presently resume the full activity of its trade. In this point of view, therefore, the capture of the city will be fully appreciated in Europe. Not only will the skill and gallantry of our sailors be fitly applauded, but it will be seen that the plans of the National Government take a practical direction; that where it is important to find Union sentiment in the South, it is found; and that the capacity of the rebels for protracting the war is approaching its end. And as these are the only matters in regard to which the opinions of Europe concern—us, we may safely leave the rest to the reproof of chance.

VOLUNTEERING AND CONSCRIPTION.—The last act of the rebel Congress was to order a sweeping conscription. Simultaneously, the National Government ordered a cessation of voluntary enlistments. The one drives the people to arms at the point of the bayonet; the other has to shut the door upon the throng who insist on serving the country. No illustration of the relative strength of the parties to the struggle could be more instructive.

But this is by no means the striking phase of the matter. Never before in the history of revolutions has the side claiming to be popular resorted to conscriptions to fill its army. Men have always hastened, so long as men there were, to occupy the gaps in the ranks, which death or damage may have made; and have found it well to die, if need were, to repel the oppressor and gain independence. The rebel cause is the first departure from these precedents. Does not the peculiarity suggest suspicion that the Southern revolution is less popular than oligarchic?—that the masses are reluctant participators?—that if we search deeply, and make sure what agency compulsion and terror have had in recruiting the rebel army, we shall find the knot of daring conspirators, who head the movement, its only volunteers? Conscription is the implement of despots. It surely has no place in the warfare of free and united peoples.

REST FOR CAPT. FOOTE.—There is no naval officer whose services the country can so ill afford to lose as those of the gallant Commander of the Western flotilla, Commodore FOOTE. His exploits on the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers, whether we consider the science with which they were planned, the daring with which they were executed, or the vastness of the consequences flowing from them, rank among the foremost achievements of the campaign, and have justly won for him the gratitude of the nation. On these very grounds, it is to be hoped that the Navy Department will not defer acceding to the request for a temporary relief from the care and responsibility of active service, which the wound received by Commodore FOOTE has compelled him to put in. Of late his ankle, injured in the Donelson fight, has, we hear, become greatly swollen and exceedingly painful, and he ascends the deck of his flagship with extreme difficulty. He is also much worn, and is suffering from general debility, and the surgeon reports that until he has complete rest and freedom from care, he cannot hope for recovery. It is true that Commodore FOOTE does not ask to be relieved on personal grounds. His life, he says, is at the service of his country. But his country needs his service too much to afford to imperil its loss. Already we have lost one officer in another arm of the service from a similar cause. LANDER, the bravest of the brave, fell a victim to a neglected wound. He desired to be recalled, but, like FOOTE, the Government did not see how his services could be spared; and the drain on the vital powers caused by the arduous duties of an active campaign, aggravated his wound, and carried him to his grave. The Navy Department has so far considered the case of Commodore FOOTE as to send him out an efficient assistant in the person of Capt. DAVIS. But this is not enough. He needs entire exemption from duty for a season. And it will be good economy in the Government to allow him this, for there is much yet remaining for the gallant sailor to do; and the whole country will pray that he may soon be restored to perfect health, to push on the good work and lead up the numerous tributaries of the Mississippi the conquering flotilla before which rebellion disappears.

IS BEAUREGARD AT CORINTH?—No one will be surprised at hearing of the evacuation of Corinth. Two or three rumors to the effect that BEAUREGARD has already departed are current, the probable forerunners of the truth. With the seizure of New-Orleans the possession of the Mississippi is transferred to the National forces. The Arkansas and the Red River are at the mercy of four gunboats, and Federal transports can land Federal troops wherever they are wanted. BEAUREGARD is thus hemmed in on the North, the East and the West; his supplies and communications cut off; and he has the alternative of retreating upon Memphis or Mobile, or of fighting under desperate conditions an enemy greatly his superior in strength and discipline. The news that our flotilla had passed Fort Jackson was doubtless carried to him on Thursday last. On Friday he must have known of the immediate proximity to the city of the Union forces, and of the abandonment of all thought of defence on the part of the inhabitants. The significance of this news was distinct. The source upon which he chiefly relied for supplies and reinforcements was lost to him. The enemy, in what force he knew not, might from that direction assail his rear; the river was in hostile hands, and even at Memphis he might find FOOTE and FARRAGUT effecting a junction, in order to bombard that much-fearing city. In these circumstances, we may well imagine the rebel General to be grievously beset, and solicitous to find less crowded quarters. Jackson, Miss., is named as the position selected for another stand. The probabilities, however, are, that when Corinth is left, some point on the railroad to Mobile will be the next halting-place, the rebel chief naturally desiring to reach the system of railroads by which he may rejoin the rebel army in the Atlantic States. Separated from that, and from his base at New-Orleans, he is certainly lost.

THE POINT IN DISPUTE.—The *Tribune*, of yesterday morning, denies to Gen. MCCLELLAN the credit of planning the great series of victories which have steadily driven the rebel forces from all their chosen strongholds, because, forsooth, "he does not direct the movements of the rebel Generals." Of course he does not, except in the way of compelling them to fight the National forces with almost a certainty of being beaten, or retreat before them; which has been done pretty effectually. Did any General ever direct the movements of his enemy in any other way? But in another article the *Tribune*, coming again to judgment upon matters military, says, "We consider the wide dispersion of our forces a mistake." This touches the very point at issue between the *Tribune* and Gen. MCCLELLAN. If the General—we mean the army General—has dispersed our forces for the purpose of drawing them together upon the insurgents, and the consequence is victory all along the line, then to him will be the honor; but if defeat, then the *Tribune* may throw up it's cap.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

Skirmishing with Ashby's Rear Guard—The Position of Jackson's Forces—Affairs at Harrisonburgh, &c.

HARRISONBURGH, Sunday, April 27.

Yesterday afternoon the pickets of Col. DONNELLY'S Brigade, stationed eight miles hence on the Gordonsville Road, were attacked by a large force of ASHBY'S rear guard, and driven back. One man named ISAAC ZELLY, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, was killed, and three others wounded. The reserve of the Forty-sixth and a portion of HANCOCK'S [illegible] retreated to a wood, where several of our shells [illegible] in their very midst, and I suppose [illegible] up and carrying off their dead and wounded.

Owing to the horrible state of the roads between the town and DONNELLY'S encampment and the impossibility of forwarding him supplies, DONNELLY has been ordered to take up a new position nearer the town, until the roads get in a better condition.

JACKSON'S forces are mainly encamped near the east bank of the Shenandoah. The bridge over the river is strongly picketed by him, and is underlaid with inflammable material ready to be ignited on the approach of our troops.

Capt. BOWEN, of the Twenty-eighth New-York Regiment, is performing the duty of Provost Marshal in the town. The orderly deportment of our troops is convincing proof to the population that our object is but a mission of peace, and the secession leaders have been guilty of gross misrepresentation and duplicity towards them.

All the churches whose pastors are not in the secession army open to-day, and the town wears the appearance of a Northern country Sabbath.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the State Department Relative to Privateers.

Proposals for the Manufacture of Arms.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 28.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE REBEL PRIVATEERS.

A large mass of correspondence has accumulated in relation to insurgent vessels at foreign ports, and particularly between the United States and Great Britain.

In a dispatch to our Minister to France, Mr. DAYTON, Feb. 20, Mr. SEWARD expresses the hope that such new regulation will be adopted by the British Government as will reassure the merchants and seamen who are so justly annoyed by the presence of pirates in European waters; adding, in the late complications of our affairs with Europe, we could only remonstrate with the British Government against the shelter allowed to depredators upon our commerce, and send out such of our vessels as we could spare for its protection.

Secretary of Legation PERRY, under date of Jan. 4 last, acquaints Mr. SEWARD of the *Sumter* just casting anchor at Cadiz. Mr. SEWARD, in reply Jan. 31, says the President is favorably impressed with the promptness with which the Spanish Government apply the principles of the Royal proclamation in the case of the *Sumter*, and the American citizens whom she carried into Cadiz as prisoners, namely, restoring them to the protection of our flag. He asks, why shall not Spain, emulous of a new, magnificent and glorious career, seize the preeminence of being the first of maritime Powers to retrace the hasty step of last June and close her ports against those who are exasperated against their own Government, because it will not lend itself to their own evil aggressive designs against Spain and their war against human nature.

Mr. SEWARD, in another dispatch to Secretary PERRY, Feb. 24 last, says:

"The President expects that those States which have as we think, so unwisely recognized the insurgents, will, in view of the events which have occurred here, indicating the decline of the insurrection, reconsider their decisions, and cheerfully resume their former attitude toward the Government and people of the United States. Representations in all material respects similar to these will be made by us to other maritime and commercial Powers."

Mr. SEWARD, writing to Minister WEBB, at Rio Janerio, November 13, speaks of the privateer *Sumter* having been admitted into the port of Maranham, and receiving coals and provisions therein, and directs him to lose no time in calling attention to the subject, and inform His Majesty's Government that the shelter and supply of pirates, as the *Sumter* is in the ports of Brazil, is deemed an unfriendly act by this Government, and to ask that such measures be taken with regard to the case as will make the Governor of Maranham sensible of His Majesty's displeasure, and prevent a recurrence of such injuries to the United States hereafter.

Mr. WEBB, in response to Mr. SEWARD, says:

"The Foreign Office assumed the ground that no breach of neutrality had been committed, and fell back upon the absurdity first invented by the Governor of Maranham, namely, that the *Sumter* is a man-of-war. Brazil, it appears, recognized in the Southern States the rights and duties of belligerents in conformity with the laws of nations; and Mr. WEBB is informed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs that he confounds the recognition of a fact, and of the rights of belligerents, as the recognition of independence and sovereignty in behalf of the territory in rebellion."

Mr. SEWARD, under date of March 18, does not affect to conceal that this decision seems to him to be inconsistent with the very friendly relations which have heretofore existed between Brazil and the United States, and is, therefore, in a high degree, unsatisfactory.

The Government of Brazil, in the course of the correspondence, declares its friendship for the United States, and fervently hopes the civil war will soon be brought to a termination.

Mr. SEWARD to Minister PIKE, Feb. 27 last, instructs him to lose no time in calling attention to the subject of insurgent piratical American vessels seeking shelter in the ports of the Netherlands and her colonies. If you cannot, he says, obtain a decree excluding them altogether, it is thought the Government will have no hesitation in restoring the restrictive policy which was adopted under the representation of its foreign affairs by Baron VON SENILER.

Mr. SEWARD adds in conclusion:

This domestic war has been protracted long enough. It is the interest of humanity it should be closed as speedily as possible. It would come to an end to-morrow if the European States should clearly announce that expectations of favor from them must be renounced.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMS.

Proposals will be received by Brig.-Gen. RIPLEY, chief of the Ordnance Department, until the evening of the 15th of MAY next, for manufacturing in the United States, for the Government, within one year from that date, the following description of arms, viz: Springfield rifled muskets, model of 1855; Harper's Ferry rifles, with sword bayonets and steel scabbards, model of 1855; breech-loading carbines for cavalry; revolver pistols, army size; sabres for light cavalry; non-commissioned officers' and musicians' swords, with steel scabbards; steel scabbards for rifled musket bayonets. The proposals will state:

For muskets and rifles, the price for twenty thousand of either, and the reduction proposed per gun for each additional ten to twenty thousand.

For revolvers and carbines, the kind proposed and the price for five thousand, and reduction per pistol or carbine for each additional five to twenty thousand.

For sabres, swords and scabbards, the price of each of the prescribed patterns to the number of 5,000, and also for each additional 5,000 to 20,000.

All the fire-arms are to be furnished with the requappendages; the rifled muskets are to be in all respects identical with that manufactured at the United States Armory, at Springfield, Massachusetts, and are to interchange with it and each other in all their parts. Each of the other kind of fire-arms must also interchange in the same manner. The material for these arms must be of the very best quality, and no malleable iron parts will be allowed to be used. The articles must be subject to the inspection prescribed by the ordnance regulations. Proposals must state the name of the establishment making the offer, the number and date of the first delivery, and rate of delivery monthly thereafter. Failure to deliver at a specified time, or any attempt to introduce malleable iron or other inferior material into the work, will subject the whole number of arms contracted for to forfeiture, at the option of the Department, which reserves to itself the right to reject any bid, and will consider none made through any agent, broker or party other than the regular manufacturers.

Arms are now being offered the Government in [illegible]

The Secretary of War has requested Messrs. WILSON and Mr. BLAIR, Chairmen of the Military Committees of the two Houses, to proceed to the West and investigate the cause of the surprise at Pittsburgh Landing. It is understood that both gentlemen decline to interfere in the matter, except when it comes legitimately before them in the way of their Congressional duties.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED, ETC.

The Senate, in Executive session, to-day, confirmed a large number of military nominations, including the following named to be Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers:

Col. Max Weber, of New-York; George S. Greene, of the Sixtieth New-York Regiment; Col. John C. Caldwell, of the Eleventh Maine Regiment; Capt. Truman Seymour, of the Fifth Artillery; Col. Isaac P. Rodman, Fourth Rhode Island Regiment; H. Bohlen, of Pennsylvania; Paymaster Henry Prince, of the United States Army; Capt. Quincey A. Gilmore, of the Corps of Engineers; Major Absalom Baird, Assistant Inspector-General; George D. Bayard, First Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry; Col. Thomas B. Crittenden, of a Regiment of Illinois Volunteers; Col. Alvin P. Hovey, Wm. P. Benton, Jeremiah C. Sullivan, James C. Neaton and Pleasant A. Hackleman, the last four of Indiana.

DANIELS HOLMES, of Pennsylvania, has been confirmed as Brigade-Surgeon of Volunteers.

The following appointments were made to-day by the Navy Department:

Henry O. Porter, of Washington, Acting Paymaster, ordered to Port Royal, S. C.

George A. Smith, Acting Paymaster at Brooklyn Navy-yard.

Charles C. Banker, of Nantucket; John S. Gordon, of Seaport, Me.; and James F. Alcorn, of Boston, Acting Paymasters, and ordered to Charlestown Navy-yard.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN

Numerous Desertions from the Enemy.

Forwardness of the Preparations for the Grand Attack.

OUR YORKTOWN CORRESPONDENCE.

DESERTERS—STORY OF THE ADJUTANT OF A MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT—ADORNING THE CAMPS.

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, NEAR YORKTOWN, Va., Friday, April 25, 1862.

Yesterday, no less than six deserters from the enemy, were conducted to headquarters, and the daily average for the past week will not fall far short of that number. A very important case of this kind occurred a few days ago, when a gentlemanly appearing person approached the pickets, and after giving the usual friendly intimations, expressed a desire to be led to the Commanding-General's quarters, where he was subsequently taken. He here stated that he was Adjutant of a Mississippi regiment, but, having little confidence in the justice of rebellion, and fully aware of the overwhelming defeats that continually attended rebel efforts, he determined to give his comrades the slip, postponing the time only sufficiently long to enable him to get full and accurate information of everything that might be of benefit to our army. He also stated that several officers who had asked permission to abandon the rebel works had been put under arrest by order of Gen. MAGRUDER.

A prisoner is now and then captured by our guard, but the information obtained from them is, with few exceptions, meagre and unsatisfactory. The appearance of rebel soldiers has been so often described that it would be superfluous to dwell upon it here. Suffice it to say, that the same coarse, ill-fitting garments, worn-out shoes, uncombed hair, and sullen, dejected looks that were remarked of prisoners taken at an early stage of the rebellion, still continue to be the chief characteristics of prisoners taken at this later day.

It would be almost cruel, after the extravagant pains taken by our Generals and Colonels in decorating their respective headquarters, to fail to acknowledge a due appreciation of the beautiful effect produced. Shades, avenues, bowers and arbors formed of pines and evergreens exquisitely mingled and intertwined, may be seen in nearly every camp. At the headquarters of the Division Commander this rural adornment has been profusely employed, and is made an exceedingly attractive feature. The headquarters of Gen. BUTTERFIELD are completely encircled with transplanted pines, and much ingenuity has been exhibited in the construction of an avenue of the same material. In fact, all the principal headquarters have been made to present a most inviting appearance.

Between the hours of 11 and 12 last night a few heavy shot were exchanged with the enemy, but this is such a common occurrence that the mere mention of it is almost superfluous.

I hope in a few days to be able to record some brilliant army movements. WHIT.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

REBEL BOASTS—REPORTED STRENGTH OF THE CONFEDERATE FORCES—MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

CAMP BEFORE YORKTOWN, Thursday, April 24, 1862.

Five more rebel deserters came over from the enemy yesterday, and were escorted to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters. One of them states that the rebel army at Yorktown is 100,000 strong, and, to use his own words, "are preparing to give us h—ll." He belonged to the Sixth Alabama Regiment, which, he says, numbers 1,700 men. Their term of enlistment expires in seven days, and beyond that time they are determined not to fight.

His appearance was anything but prepossessing. A shabby drab sack overcoat, slouched felt hat, ragged vest, pants and boots completed his dress. He was stationed on picket night before last, and early next morning ran over to our outposts and delivered himself up, rifle, pistol, bowie-knife and all. The Irishmen in the enemy's ranks, he reports, are regarded with well-grounded suspicion, and will show but a faint disposition to fight us.

So intense is the fear which the practice of our sharpshooters has infused into the enemy, that in many of their batteries they seldom dare approach their guns to reply to our firing, and negroes are employed, in many instances, to load the pieces; and they, too, are shot down as fast as they present themselves in an exposed position.

The enemy employ all sorts of missiles, and many hitherto unknown in modern warfare. Yesterday, I was shown a common musket-ball, in which was inserted three ten-penny nails—or, rather, the nails were set in in casting the ball. It was found within the lines of the camp, and probably had been among the contents of one of the enemy's bombs, many of which are filled with miscellaneous materials of destruction.

Another deserter from one of the Georgia regiments reports the enemy's right wing to number fifty thousand men. He made good his escape during the exchange of dead and wounded with the Third and Sixth Vermont Regiments, who were the victims of the skirmish of the —th. He was a Vermonter, and during the exchange recognized from conversation many acquaintances whom he had known [illegible]

[illegible] against troops bearing the green [illegible] ye they caught a glimpse of the flag of [illegible] die, and since that time have expressed [illegible] nation never to fire a shot where that [illegible]

It is reported in official positions here that [illegible] been received from Warwick, reporting the [illegible] of a Colonel and Major belonging [illegible] Regiment, near that place, under peculiar [illegible] circumstances. It appears, from the dispatch, that a demonstration was made by the rebels against [illegible] troops a day or two since, and although they refused without firing a gun or coming within musket range of our forces, yet three officers were found [illegible] guns near to the enemy.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—Monday, April 28, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Fromont, Farley and Genet.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Boole, Alderman Froment was called to the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

Petition of J. H. Tobit, to print the proceedings of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Printing and Advertising.

By Alderman Allen—

Petition of property owners on Fifty-fifth-street, from Seventh-avenue to Broadway, to be relieved from an assessment for regulating and grading Fifty-fifth-street, from Broadway to Seventh-avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

By the President—

Petition of owners of property to have the culvert repaired at the corner of Seventy-second-street and Broadway.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By the President—

Petition of the Twenty-second Regiment, New-York State Militia, for a drill-room.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Petition of property owners, to pave East Thirty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Petition of property owners, to have Croton mains laid in East Thirty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues.

Whereupon Alderman Froment offered the following resolution—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to lay Croton mains in East Thirty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Allen—

Petition of the Northwestern Dispensary for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Allen—

Petition of John Nugent to place a watering-trough in front of his premises corner Ninth-avenue and Forty-third-street.

Prayer of the petitioner granted.

By Alderman Dayton—

Petition of J. D. Moore to be paid money illegally withheld for flagging One Hundred and Twenty-first-street between Third-avenue and North River.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Chipp—

Petition granite stone cutters of the City, that the work for the great reservoir may be done in the City.

Which was referred to the Croton Aqueduct Board.

By Alderman Froment—

Petition to have vacant lots in Thirtieth-street near Second-avenue, fenced in and sidewalks flagged.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By the President—

Petition of Patrick Masterson to be refunded money paid on illegal assessment.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

By Alderman Dayton—

Petition of Hugh McFarlane and others, doing business on Beaver-street, to have Beaver-street paved with trap block pavement.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Petition of property owners to have sewer extended at the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hall—

Petition of property owners to have Canal-street from Cross to Broadway regulated, &c.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Henry—

Petition of property owners as to the improvement of Clinton Market.

Which was referred to Committee on Markets.

By Alderman Chipp—

Petition to alter the name of Greene-street, between Waverley-place and Clinton-place, to Winthrop-place.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Chipp—

Petition of occupants of stands in the Jefferson Market for a new roof to the country market, and other necessary repairs.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By the same—

Petition of property owners for a sewer in Washington-street, forty-five feet from Bank-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Application for a sewer in Lewis-street, between Rivington and Delancey streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Remonstrance against building a sewer in Grand-street, between Ridge and Sheriff streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resignation of Richard C. Fellows, as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

Whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That Thomas Hyslop be, and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, for the City and County of New-York in place of Richard C. Fellows, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Dayton—

Remonstrance against stopping work on Fifty-seventh-street from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to have the northerly sidewalk of West Thirty-ninth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, flagged the whole width of the sidewalk.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Frear—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to fence the vacant lots on the north side of Thirty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Frear—

Resolved, That permission be, and is hereby, given to Dennis Mannion to erect a water-trough at the southeast corner of Sixty-sixth-street and Tenth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Frear—

Resolved, That Thomas Hearn have permission to erect a water-trough in front of premises No. 449 Tenth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Genet—

Whereas, The painful intelligence of the decease of Richard T. Compton, Esq., has been received by this Common Council, and it is both fitting and proper the Board of Aldermen, a legislative body of which, during the years 1861 and 1862, he was a most useful, prominent and influential member, and over whose deliberations he presided with marked ability, impartiality and efficiency during the years 1861 and 1862, should give expression to their feelings of sorrow for one who, in private life, was so universally beloved and esteemed for his manly virtue, and who in public life, particularly as the representative of the Board of the City, in the Board of Aldermen, for a period of four years, had endeared himself to all with whom he was associated, by his urbanity, integrity, ability and fidelity, fully justifying the hope that he has merited and received the Divine commendation of "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." Be it therefore

Resolved, That the Common Council having heard, with feelings of unfeigned regret, of the decease of Richard T. Compton, Esq., and we deeply sympathize with the afflicted relatives and the immediate family of the deceased, and we tender them our sincere condolence in their bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution, duly authenticated, be engrossed and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Fromont—

Resolved, That the vacant lots, southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By the President—

Resolved, That Sixteenth-street, from Broadway to the Eighth-avenue, be regulated and graded forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he hereby is authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of *Henry Webb*, Foreman of Engine Company No. 16, for the amount of $10, being for funeral expenses of the late Andrew Hamilton, who was killed in the late naval engagement at Hampton Roads, while acting as Assistant Engineer on the gunboat *Whitehall*, and charge the same to its proper account.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, (if the Board of Councilmen concur,) that the Standing Committee on National Affairs of the Board of Aldermen and Board of Councilmen be, and they are hereby constituted a Joint Committee.

Alderman Dayton moved to lay the same over.

Which was lost on a division.

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Chipp, Dayton and Fromont—5.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley and Genet—11.

Alderman Boole called the previous question.

Which was ordered.

The question then being on the adoption of the resolution, the same was adopted as follows:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley and, Genet—10.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Chipp, Dayton and Fromont—5.

Alderman Farley moved that the same be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence this evening. Alderman Dayton objected.

Whereupon the motion of Alderman Farley was adopted on division.

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Fromont, Farley and Genet—14.

Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That permission be, and is hereby, granted to Messrs. Dows & Johnston to continue the work of manufacturing cartridges for the use of the United States Government, on the premises heretofore known as Columbia Garden, at or near the foot of Seventy-eighth-street, East River, any ordinance, resolution or by-law of the Corporation of the City of New-York to the contrary notwithstanding. The permission hereby granted to be revoked at the will and pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, The armies now daily encamping in the vicinity of Yorktown, Va., will in all probability culminate in a conflict between the defenders of the Union and the rebels, unparalleled in the annals of modern times, and must necessarily result, from the numbers engaged and the animus of the combatants, in fearful loss of life; and,

Whereas, In the army of the Union now investing Yorktown is embraced nearly if not quite all the volunteer regiments from this City, consisting of representatives of all classes of our citizens; and as it is incumbent upon the City authorities to make provision (as has generously been done) for the wants of the wives and families of the volunteers, while absent from their homes, so also should provision be made for furnishing a final resting-place for the remains of the citizens of this Metropolis who may have lost their lives in upholding the honor of this City in battling for the preservation of the Union and the perpetuity of the Government transmitted to us by our fathers; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs of both branches of the Common Council be and they are hereby authorized and directed to select a suitable location in one of the cemeteries in the vicinity of this City, to be procured and set apart exclusively as a burial-place for the remains of such of the volunteers from the City of New-York as shall have lost their lives in fighting for the suppression of the present rebellion of the Southern States against the Government of the United States; the ground so to be selected to be placed at the disposal of the relatives or friends of such deceased soldiers, without any fee or compensation; and be it further

Resolved, That the said Committee also inquire into and report upon the propriety of providing a suitable building, large, well ventilated and commodious, to be used as an Asylum Hospital and Home for such of the volunteers from this City as may be permanently disabled, to such a degree as to be totally incapacitated from obtaining a livelihood for themselves or families while in the service of the General Government, the building and all incidental expenses to be provided and paid for at the expense of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and to be under the management and direction of the Commissioners of Charity and Correction.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

By Alderman Frear—

Whereas, The fund known as the "Union Defense Fund of the City of New-York," created by ordinance of the Common Council, adopted December sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, for the purpose of making provision for the support of the families of volunteers from this City, is exhausted, and in consequence much privation and suffering are produced amongst the families of our soldiers, now so nobly vindicating the honor of our common country against domestic traitors; and

Whereas, It is the imperative duty of the authorities of this City to make provision for the maintenance of those depending upon the labor of the volunteers from this City, now absent in defence of the Union of the States, more especially so, as, by the provisions of section one of the ordinance approved April twenty-third, the City impliedly takes it upon itself to so provide for the families of volunteers, and great numbers volunteered in consequence, firmly believing that, in their absence, ample provision would be made by those in authority for their "loved ones at home;" be it therefore

Resolved, That the following ordinance be and is hereby adopted:

AN ORDINANCE

MAKING AN APPROPRIATION IN AID OF THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS FROM THIS CITY SERVING IN THE DEFENCE OF THE NATIONAL UNION.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. The sum of five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of rendering such aid or support as may be necessary to the families of soldiers from the City, as are now, or may hereafter volunteer or be ordered to serve in the army of the United States in defending the integrity of the National Union.

SEC. 2. The Comptroller shall and is hereby Treasurer of the fund, and the money herein appropriated shall be deposited in the City Treasury. The Treasurer shall appoint one assistant in each Senatorial District of the City, who shall disburse the funds to those entitled to relief in the Wards, and only to the residents of the Wards in the respective Senatorial Districts.

SEC. 3. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the Corporation, such sum and sums as may be required to meet the payments authorized by the preceding section, and to issue bonds of the Corporation therefor, which shall be designated and known as the Volunteer Family Aid Fund of the City of New-York, and bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent. per annum.

SEC. 4. The said bonds shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, and sealed with the common seal of the Corporation, attested by the Clerk of the Common Council, and the principal thereof shall be redeemable within one year from the dates thereof.

SEC. 5. For the payment of said bonds, and the interest to accrue upon the same, the faith of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and also all sums which may hereafter be received from the State of New-York, or the United States, for the purpose of reimbursing the expenses incurred in pursuance of this ordinance, are hereby solemnly pledged, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to redeem and cancel the said bonds from time to time, at or before the maturity of the same.

SEC. 6. The Assistant Treasurer shall pay only such orders as have the signatures of a majority of the members of the Ward Committees in their respective districts, consisting of the Aldermen and Councilmen of each Ward, and citizens formerly appointed by the Union Defense Committee; which Committees shall be the same as those now existing in the several Wards. And any vacancies that may occur in the said Ward Committees shall be filled by the remaining members thereof.

SEC. 7. The maximum weekly allowance shall be two dollars for each head of a family, fifty cents for the oldest child, and fifty cents each for every additional child; said amount to be paid weekly—providing not more than four dollars is paid to any one family.

SEC. 8. All applicants for relief must reside and have been residents in the City prior to May first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one. Relief shall only be afforded to the families of such soldiers as are, at the date of the application for aid, mustered into the service of the Government, and at the seat of war, and shall only be given to the wives, children and aged or widowed mothers of the soldiers on whom they depend for support.

SEC. 9. All applicants to the Ward Committees shall produce a certificate from the Colonel of the regiment or the Captain of the company to which the soldier belongs, that the relative is a member of the regiment, and the affidavit of the applicant may be taken by the Ward Committee, the members of which are hereby authorized to administer the necessary oath for that purpose. And it is further stipulated and understood, that no payments shall be made to the families of commissioned officers.

SEC. 10. In cases where the soldier has no wife living, the eldest child shall be considered the head of the family.

SEC. 11. Each Ward Committee is hereby authorized to employ a Visitor, whose duty it shall be to visit and investigate such applications as may be referred to him by the Ward Committee, and who shall receive remuneration at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per day.

SEC. 12. Each Ward Committee shall be allowed for rent, gas, stationery, and other necessary expenses, a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars ($150.)

SEC. 13. Each Assistant Treasurer shall render on the first day of each month, a detailed statement of the amount disbursed during the preceding month, to the Common Council of the City of New-York.

SEC. 14. In case the Assistant Treasurers shall discover that the holder of any ticket or order for relief is not entitled to the allowance therein named, he shall refuse further payment thereon, and immediately notify the Ward Committee by which it was issued of the fact, and the reason for his action. If no payments have been made on a ticket, he shall return the same to the Committee.

By the same—

Resolved, That four additional lamps be placed in Seventh-avenue, on the side of the State Arsenal, the lamps to be of extra size.

Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the ordinance directing the construction of a sewer in First-avenue, from sewer in Fifty-fourth-street to Fifty-first-street, with lateral branches in Fifty-first-street and Fifty-second-street, each terminating ninety feet west of the westerly line of Avenue A, approved by the Mayor October 6, 1860, be and it is hereby amended so as to read "in First-avenue from sewer in Fifty-fourth-street to a point twenty feet north of Fifty-third-street, and in said Avenue from twenty feet south of Fifty-second-street to the sewer in Fiftieth-street, with a lateral branch in Fifty-first-street, terminating ninety feet west of the westerly line of Avenue A;" and that all ordinances or resolutions conflicting herewith be and are hereby repealed.

Alderman Dayton moved to refer the same to Committee on Sewers.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted, as follows:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, and Genet—12.

Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.

By Alderman Dayton—

Resolved, That Asahel R. Herrick be, and he hereby is, appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Frear—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be, and are hereby, directed to lay Croton Water Pipes in Thirty-sixth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby, directed to advertise for proposals for building an addition of twenty feet to the house of Engine Company No. 7; said addition to be carried to the height of the second story of the main building; the cellar to be dug out, floored and ceiled the full length of the building, when so altered.

Which was referred to the Committee on the Fire Department.

By Alderman Chipp—

Resolved, That a receiving-basin and culvert be built on the corner of West Houston and Congress-place; the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That a cross-walk be laid at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway to the entrance of the Park; the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

By the President—

Resolved, That Sixty-fifth-street, between Broadway and Tenth-avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set and sidewalks flagged.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the sunken lots on the block bounded by the Second and Third avenues and Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets, be filled in with good and wholesome earth, and drained by building a drain from the said lots to the sewer in Seventy-ninth-street; the work to be done immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That the name of Seventh-avenue, from Forty-fifth to Fifty-ninth streets, be changed to that of Central-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Dayton—

Resolved, That Charles F. Lineback be and hereby is appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved to discharge Committee on Finance from further consideration of petition of Jas. Styles, to be paid for services as inspector of work of grading Fiftieth-street, from Fifth to Seventh avenue.

Which was carried.

He then moved a reference of the petition to the Comptroller with power.

Alderman Brady moved to recommit the paper to the Committee on Finance.

Which was lost on a division.

Affirmative—Ald men Brady, Dayton, Jeremiah and Frear—4.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Genet—12.

The question was then taken on the motion of Alderman Boole.

Which was carried on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Genet—12.

Negative—Aldermen Brady, Dayton, Jeremiah and Frear—4.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Assessments presented a report concurring with the Board of Councilmen to refer the petition of John Wilson for canceling an assessment.

Referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of granting a steam engine to Engine Company No. 30.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of building a new house for Engine Company No. 24.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of confirming the nomination of Assistant Engineers, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Assessments presented a report donating a sum sufficient to enable the Church of the Incarnation to pay an assessment.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of allowing a fire engine to be assigned to Randall's Island.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of building a steam fire-engine for Engine Company No. 31.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a sewer in Fifty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a sewer in Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to Jamesslip and the cross streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of laying crosswalk from Livingston-place to No. 163 East Fifteenth-street. Also, to repair the pavement in Fifteenth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Railroads presented a report in favor of erecting a bridge at the mouth of the tunnel at Forty-first-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of refunding money to James E. Morris, Foreman of Hose Company No. 7, for rent of premises in rear of No. 105 Fourth-avenue, as a temporary location for said Company.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of laying crosswalks in Sixth-avenue, at the intersection of Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, and in Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets with Sixth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a sewer in Broadway, from Twenty-first-street to Twenty-second-street.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, relative to ordinance passed to fence vacant lots in Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets and Seventh-avenue, with proposed amendments.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, in reply to resolution of inquiry relative to repairs on roads and the length of the same.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department, in answer to a resolution of inquiry as to the number of miles of paved streets in this City.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting operations and condition of the treasury.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department, relative to the construction of receiving basins and culverts in Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to James-slip, with resolution.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Fromont, Farley and Genet—13.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, nominating James Butler as a City Surveyor.

Which was confirmed.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department relative to paving certain streets with trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner transmitting First Quarterly Report for the year 1862.

Which was received, and the usual number ordered to be printed in documentary form.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation, stating that he had prepared and forwarded a draft of a memorial to the Legislature for closing of Observatory-square, &c.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting estimates and awards of contracts:

For alterations, &c., to house of Engine Company No. 40.

For alterations, &c., to house of Engine Company No. 27.

For building a house for Hose Company No. 29.

For building bell-tower in Fifty-first-street, near Third-avenue.

For furnishing 1,500 cast iron lamp posts.

For repairs, &c., to house of Engine Company No. 50.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting the annual report of the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor for the City of New-York.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor relative to the arrival in this City of a few loyal citizens from Florida.

Which was laid over.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation, in the matter of opening of Sixty-fifth-street from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Council to the Corporation relative to the opening of a street between Fourth and Fifth avenues, from Forty-second-street to Eighty-sixth-street.

Which referred to Committee on Roads.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner transmitting estimates and awards of contract:

For building house for Engine Company No. 29.

For building house for Engine Company No. 30.

Which was received and ordered on file.

VETO MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following veto was read from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing the petition of Charles A. Lamont and others to tap the aqueduct and lay pipes in One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1862.

To the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return you the accompanying petition of Chas. A. Lambert, and others, with my objections to your action in granting it, and directing that the Croton Aqueduct Board forthwith tap the Aqueduct, and lay six-inch pipes through land of Francis Skiddy to the well at the foot of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street.

Breaking into the masonry of the Aqueduct has been regarded by engineers as dangerous to its safety. Only four permits to do it have ever been given, and in each of them the expense was borne wholly by the parties petitioning for the permit.

In this respect the case before us is unprecedented; it directs the work to be done by the Croton Board, and so far as I can judge from the language of the petition and the action granting it, the work is to be at the expense of the City.

Another objection is that the pipe is proposed to be laid through private property, and where it would be practically under the control of a private individual.

But an objection of a still more serious nature is that the pipe proposed to be laid must, on its way to the well before-mentioned, pass over ground thirty or forty feet higher than the Aqueduct. To raise the water through this part of the pipe, and keep the syphon thus formed in action, a steam-pump would be necessary.

The Common Council, I may safely assume, did not intend that the City should erect a steam-pump in this case, and if this is not done the whole of the proposed work is useless. But supposing, as may probably have been represented and understood, that one of those petitioners should undertake to adapt a pump for operation by a steam-engine already on his premises, for the purpose of exhausting the syphon, the removal of that obstacle is followed by other practical difficulties scarcely less serious—such as the question of the care and control of the well thus made a reservoir, and the taking account of and collecting the tax from those using the water. Indeed, it is doubtful whether there is any law applying to a case like this which would make it possible to collect rent at all.

Again, supposing all the petitioners either to be supplied from the well, or to have the proposed pipe tapped for their individual use, who is to undertake the constant care and supervision necessary to preserve the flow of water through the syphon? If the steam-pump is to be a private one, who is to be responsible for the syphon being kept in operation by it?

If the City is not, as it certainly ought not to be, responsible for this supply of water to these parties, how can it expect to receive any considerable revenue from them? and if it is not to be assured of an adequate revenue, why should it go to an unprecedented expense, and run a risk of this kind?

If it is deemed best that Washington Heights, Carmansville, and the lower part of the Island of Manhattan, shall be supplied with Croton Water, it seems to me that it will be wiser and more economical to adopt some appropriate general plan of water-works, such as will be proportionate to the supply now and hereafter to be needed, and such as will harmonize with the present entire system of water supply.

If it can be shown that the revenue resulting from such an extension of the Croton works will justify it, let the Legislature be requested to authorize a sufficient appropriation, and let the work be done upon some well digested general plan. Otherwise we shall have great confusion resulting from the creation of innumerable special water arrangements for individual accommodation, involving a great waste of money for merely temporary works, which in any event must soon be abandoned, and also greatly injuring, if not actually endangering, the safety of the Aqueduct—a consideration of vital importance to nearly a million of inhabitants, whose comfort, health and lives, in a great measure, depend upon it.

I trust that your honorable body, when fully informed of these facts, will agree with me that the proposed work is utterly impracticable, without involving the City in difficulties which we ought to avoid; and that even if the work were practicable, it is clearly against the interests of the City to direct it to be done.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was read, laid on the table and directed to be printed at length in the minutes, and published in all the newspapers employed by the Coporation.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting a certified copy of the City Tax Levy. Also, draft of an ordinance making appropriations in conformity to said law.

Which was laid over.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting an invitation to attend the opening of the Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers, on Friday, May 2, 1862.

Alderman Farley moved that the invitation be accepted.

Alderman Dayton moved to amend by adding, "And the recommendation adopted."

Which was carried.

The motion of Alderman Farley, as amended, was put and carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Reed, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Genet—11.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Mitchell and Farley—4.

A communication was received from Hon. A. L. Robertson, requesting the use of the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen to hold a Special Term for the month of May.

Whereupon Alderman Brady presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the use of the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen be tendered to the Superior Court, Special Term, for the month of May.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Foley moved to suspend the regular order of business, in order to take up for consideration papers from the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of an issue of an additional amount of the stock of the Central Park Improvement Fund.

Which was laid over.

Subsequently reconsidered, and the paper referred to Committee on Finance.

Petition of Thomas O'Conner, to have a water-trough placed on the northwest corner of University-place and Twelfth-street.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution to place a gas-lamp in front of the Baptist Church in Fifty-fifth-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Bill of James Holden, for fitting up election polls in the Fourth Ward.

Referred to Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Communication from the Comptroller with certified copy of the City Tax law; also, draft of an ordinance making appropriations in conformity to said law.

Alderman Genet moved that the Board concur with the Board of Councilmen, and on his motion moved the previous question.

The question then being "Shall the main question be now put?"

Was ordered on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Genet—13.

Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.

The Chair here ruled that final action could not legally be taken by this Board this evening.

Whereupon Alderman Genet appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The question then being, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Board?"

Which was recorded negatively by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah and Frear—6.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley and Genet—9.

The main question then being on a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen, was put and carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Genet—14.

Negative—Aldermen Brady and Dayton—2.

An ordinance to amend Chapter 18 of the Revised Ordinances of 1859, relative to vaults and cisterns.

Which was referred to committee on ordinances.

Petition of Engine Company No. 27 for temporary location, &c.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Finance, to pay C. L. Elliott for painting the portrait of Ex-Gov. Seymour.

Which was referred to Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Report of Committee on Fire Department to build a tender for Engine Company No. 2.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution appropriating the sum of three thousand and eight hundred dollars to defray the expense of celebrating Washington's Birthday.

Alderman Boole moved an adjournment, but subsequently withdrew the motion, and moved a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Genet—13.

Negative—Alderman Brady—1.

Resolution permitting the Croton Aqueduct Department to tap the mains at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street.

Which was concurred in.

Petition of Andrews and McDonald for permission to extend the line of their stage route to Forty-third-street.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee of Fire Department to purchase lot No. 193 Elizabeth-street for Hook and Ladder Company No. 18.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Sewers to permit James Drake to build a drain from No. 146 Eighth-avenue, and to connect with sewer in Seventeenth-street, at his own expense, and under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and concurred in.

On motion the Board adjourned, and the Chairman, *pro tem.*, announced that the Board stand adjourned until Thursday evening next, 1st prox., at 5 o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[*For Board of Councilmen see Eighth Page.*]

Clothing at Half Price!

THE STOCK OF CLOTHING

OF TWO EXTENSIVE

WHOLESALE CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,

BROKEN DOWN BY THE WAR,

IS NOW BEING SOLD AT HALF PRICE,

At EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Wanted, Nurses for the Army.—The Committee on Registration of Nurses for the Army meet on Mondays and Thursdays in room No. 24 Cooper Union, from ten to twelve. MRS. WM. PRESTON GRIFFIN, Secretary of Committee.

Country papers please copy.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines are now considered the best. A large variety of their celebrated "Double Lock Stitch" and improved "Lock Stitch" Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, can be examined at No. 495 Broadway.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depôts of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Rogers, Raymond & Co., Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and Nos. 214 Broadway, have met the revival of business with the most extensive and superb stock of GENTLEMEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING they have ever manufactured, and are surprising the public with a scale of prices which will enhance their proverbial reputation as a cheap house.

Grocers and Tea-Dealers Supplied with Teas by the chest or smaller quantities at same rate.

CANTON TEA COMPANY,
No. 125 Chatham-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BREWSTER—BEACH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 28, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. O. M. BREWSTER, to Miss ANNA, daughter of Charles Beach, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

JOHNSON—TOMPKINS.—On Thursday, April 24, by Rev. Wm. Matthews, Augustus C. Johnson to Kathrine E., daughter of Jonathan Tompkins, all of Brooklyn.

GOURSON—.—On Sunday, April 27, by Rev. Wm. Matthews, Augustus C. Gourson to —, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

ANNS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 28, of consumption, J. CARLTON ANNS, second son of Charles Anns, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., from his late residence, No. 49 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

ALLISON.—In Haverstraw, Rockland County, on Sunday, April 27, ANNA ELIZABETH, wife of Brewster J. Allison, and daughter of Wm. C. and Sarah Augusta Hounman, in the 27th year of her age.

BELDEN.—In this City, on Monday, April 28, CHARLES F. BELDEN, son of the late Henry and Nancy Belden, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Charles Washburn, No. 189 Madison-st. The remains will be taken for interment to Rye, Westchester County, on Friday morning, at 11½ o'clock.

BARNHAM.—In this City, on Monday, April 28, Mrs. AGNES A. BARNHAM, aged 76 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 205 Allen-st., at 3 o'clock.

DOBBS.—April 27, FREDERICK DOBBS, late Assistant Engineer United States Navy, aged 23 years.

The funeral will take place Tuesday, April 29, at 2 o'clock, from the M. E. Church, South 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D. The friends of the family and of his grandfather, Peter McNamara, are invited to attend, without further notice. To be interred in the Cypress Hill Cemetery.

DUNCAN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, April 27, after a long illness, FRANCIS DUNCAN, in the 52d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, in the 1st-st. Presbyterian Church. Relatives and friends of the family, and members of Sabbath School No. 146, are invited to attend, without further notice.

HUNT.—In this City, on Sunday, April 27, JAMES S. HUNT, aged 55 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 9 A. M., from his late residence, No. 1 Ashland-place, Perry-st. His remains will be taken to Utica for interment.

LATSON.—In this City, on Monday morning, April 28,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl, by a competent person who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; can give six months' reference from her last place; would like to go in the country with a family, for the Summer. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid; will assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country; good City references. Call for two days at No. 9 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as chambermaid; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 154 East 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, as a respectable young woman, as chambermaid; no objection to assist with the washing; the best of reference given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 22 East 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, and to do part of the washing; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 113 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; or would go as housework; has no objections to go a short distance in the country for the Summer; best of City reference from her last place. Apply, for two days, in the rear building of No. 165 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as first-class chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; also French fluting; understands her business thoroughly; can give five years' City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 638 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts. The advertiser will answer the bell.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; or would do chamberwork and take care of children. Good reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 74 West 20th-st., where last employed.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 12 Bruckort-place, 10th-st., near Broadway, her present employers.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid or to assist in washing; is an excellent nurse, and can give the best references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 175½ Elm-st., near Broome.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at 552 Broadway, near 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of children; no objection to the country; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 27 Jay-av., 3d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. She has no objection to the country, and may be seen at the house of her employer, No. 305 West 34th-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid or to assist in the washing or chamberwork and sewing; no objection to the country; excellent City references. Call at 117 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference give. Apply at No. 131 24th-st., corner of 7th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a first-rate chambermaid and laundress, who understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and laundress; is willing to make herself useful in washing and ironing; has no objections to go a short distance in the country for the Summer; best of City reference from her last place. Apply, for two days, in the rear building of No. 165 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as first-class chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; also French fluting; understands her business thoroughly; can give five years' City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 638 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts. The advertiser will answer the bell.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; or would do chamberwork and take care of children. Good reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 74 West 20th-st., where last employed.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 12 Bruckort-place, 10th-st., near Broadway, her present employers.

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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at 552 Broadway, near 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of children; no objection to the country; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 27 Jay-av., 3d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. She has no objection to the country, and may be seen at the house of her employer, No. 305 West 34th-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid or to assist in the washing or chamberwork and sewing; no objection to the country; excellent City references. Call at 117 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference give. Apply at No. 131 24th-st., corner of 7th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a first-rate chambermaid and laundress, who understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and laundress; is willing to make herself useful in washing and ironing; or would do housework; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 355 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress, in a private family; has the very best City reference. Can be seen at No. 156 East 31st-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Wanted, by a very respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of fine family sewing; can operate on Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's machines; would like to engage with a family going to the country for the Summer; best of City reference can be given. Call or address No. 211 West 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or to take care of children and sew; good reference; would go in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 51 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has 4 years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 187 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; she thoroughly understands her business. Has the best of City references. Has no objections to the country for the Summer months. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation in a respectable family to do chamberwork and fine washing or light washing; has the best of City reference for character and capability. Call until engaged at No. 202 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to mind children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 95 West 27th.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; would prefer to live in a Christian family; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 86 Boerum-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; thoroughly competent in either capacity; has good City reference; wants to go with a family to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 237 East 13th-st., Room No. 14.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived two years and a half. Call for two days at No. 109 East 38th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—An American young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, waitress or laundress. The best of reference given from her last place, where she has been for the past five years. Inquire, for three days, at No. 63 Carmine-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; will assist in the washing and ironing, if required. Call for two days at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable young colored girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or child's nurse; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give good reference. Apply, for one week, at No. 195 9th-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by an experienced person, to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 103 East 34th-st., where she has lived eight years; has no objection to go a short distance in the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress; she thoroughly understands her business; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call for two days at No. 137 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; she thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City references. Has no objections to the country for the Summer months. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation in a respectable family to do chamberwork and fine washing or light washing; has the best of City reference for character and capability. Call until engaged at No. 202 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing; will be found willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 134½ West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; would prefer to live in a Christian family; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 86 Boerum-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; thoroughly competent in either capacity; has good City reference; wants to go with a family to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 237 East 13th-st., Room No. 14.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived two years and a half. Call for two days at No. 109 East 38th-st., near 3d-av.

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AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; will assist in the washing and ironing, if required. Call for two days at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable young colored girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or child's nurse; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give good reference. Apply, for one week, at No. 195 9th-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by an experienced person, to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 103 East 34th-st., where she has lived eight years; has no objection to go a short distance in the country

FINANCIAL.

...DS,
...NOTES,
...T. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
...on hand for sale, by
...HORS, CLEWS & CO.,
...and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 61 and 63 Wall-st., New-York.
...'s Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply
...promptly, advanced upon or bought at the high-
...market price.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.
Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for duties for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

...TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—IN ...with the wishes of the public, the shares of the ...Bath Company have been reduced to $10 ...Those, however, subscribing for five shares, or to ...the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, ...enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every ...two months, which guarantees twelve per cent. on the in-...vestment.
...Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH ...COMPANY, will only be received at the offices of the fol-...lowing journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Vanity Fair*, and at ...Messrs. Appleton's, No. 193 Water-st.
...The following gentlemen compose the Board of Direc-...tors:

...Bradford, LL.D., Valentine Mott, M. D.,
...Cullen Bryant, Esq., John Ordronaux, M. D., San-...itary Commission,
...Dwight, LL.D., ...
...Law School, J. S. Thayer, Esq.,
...Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,
...Folsom, ...
...Gunther Esq., John Torrey, M. D.,
Charles King, LL.D., Pres. Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D., ...Sanitary Commission.
...College.
C. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.
N. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the *Vanity Fair*, No. 116 Nassau-st., or at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

CORPORATION LOAN.—THE "UNION DEFENCE Fund Bonds" of the Corporation of the City of New-York (one million dollars,) with the interest thereon, becoming due and payable on the first day of May, 1862, will be paid at this office on that day.
Holders of said Bonds and others who may desire to invest in "The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds" of the Corporation, authorized by an act of the Legislature, passed April 12, 1862, are invited to signify the same by letter, addressed to the undersigned, stating the amount desired; until the first day of May, previous, when
The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds will be issued in sums to suit, and will bear interest at six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable November 1, 1864. They will also be transferable at pleasure, only upon the books of the Corporation, at the office.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 17, 1862.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—Holders of certificates signed by John Ferguson for First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies surrendered, are notified that the undersigned will, on and after TUESDAY next, the 29th inst., at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., be ready to issue the new securities called for in said certificates on the surrender thereof. The first mortgaged debt of the reorganized Company of $8,250,000, is payable half-yearly and divided into seven series, bearing the interest payable 1st and 15th of July, &c. &c. &c. To equalize the interest account, cash will be paid for the fractions at the time the bonds are delivered.
J. F. D. LANIER.
New-York, April 29, 1862.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL, INDIANA,
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1862.
THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ADVANCE for completing the Wabash and Erie Canal, are hereby notified that an election will be held in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock of that day, at the office of JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 53 William-st., for Trustees of said Canal, on the part of the subscribers, pursuant to the provisions of an act, entitled "An act supplementary to act to provide for the funded debt of the State of Indiana, and to complete the Wabash and Erie Canal to Evansville," passed Jan. 27, 1847.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depot Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSburgh Railroad Company offer for sale $50,000 of their 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, for the purpose of completing the extension of their road to Ogdensburgh. A statement, showing in detail the past, present and prospective condition of the road, the nature of the security offered, and all information, may be obtained on application to
SAMUEL PHELPS, No. 37 Park-row,
JNO. P. YELVERTON, Bank of America,
MARCELLUS MASSEY, No. 10 Pine-st.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
No. 59 William-st.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERIcan Guano Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 59 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 7. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th until the 14th of May, inclusive. H. MATHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1862.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1967, will be paid on and after May 1, at the Treasurer's office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—Six months' interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company will be paid on and after the 1st of May next, on presentation of the certificates issued therefor, at the office of JOHN and SAMUEL FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine-st.
New-York, April 28, 1862.

INTEREST ON CITY OF CHICAGO MUnicipal, Water and Sewerage Bonds, due in July next in New-York, will be paid at any time after TO-DAY, on presentation of the coupons at my office in Chicago, or will be paid, as heretofore, on July 1 in New-York.
SAMUEL D. WARD, City Comptroller.
CHICAGO, April, 1862.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 5th day of May ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 2 o'clock.
The Transfer books will be closed on and after the 26th inst., and remain closed until the 6th day of May.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Elections will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 13th May ensuing, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 6th of May and opened on 14th May.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank was declared, payable on the first day of May prox.
The Transfer Books will be closed to that date.
By order of the Board.
J. H. PONDA, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 Broadway.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, May 5 next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Association will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 12, at 12 o'clock.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

TO LOAN—AT SIX PER CENT. FOR FIVE years, $30,000 in one sum, on improved real estate in this City. Address, or apply to WM. H. BROWER, No. 79 Cedar-st.

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1 ON THE Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad will be paid at No. 25 William-st

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)
Interest credited and deposits of $5 per cent. interest credited and payable on and after April 20. All deposits received on or before April 20, will receive interest as from April 1. *The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the premises lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-square, on or about the 20th of April.*
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
Henry D. Cozine, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is removed from No. 15 Wall-st. to No. 166 Broadway, Parmly's Buildings, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL.

GARDENERS WILL FIND THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.'S POUDRETTE the CHEAPEST as well as the BEST fertilizer in market for Lawns, Grass Plots, General Garden Crops, Grapevines, and for early Tomatoes; $3 worth will manure an acre of Corn, will increase the crop two weeks earlier than any other manure. Price, for 1 bbls., and over, $1 50 per bbl., or only $15 per ton, delivered free on board of vessel or railroad. Apply to the only genuine depot THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

COAL, &c.

PRICE REDUCED.—PEACH ORchard and Locust Mountain, fresh from the mines, at Dunmore prices. Also, LACKAWANNA and LEHIGH COAL, Canal, at lowest market rates. DELAVAN & HARVEY, corner Canal and Centre, and 132 West-st.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. S. POWELL, Auctioneer.
EXTRA AUCTION NOTICE.
LARGE SALE OF
SPOOL COTTON,
For account of whom it may concern.
Messrs. GEORGE H. STUART & CO.
WILL SELL ON
WEDNESDAY, April 30,
Through
WILMERDINGS & MOUNT,
One Hundred Thousand Dozen
TAYLOR'S
SIX-CORD SPOOL COTTON,
200 YARDS.
TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
ALSO,
10,000 POUNDS PATENT LINEN THREAD,
Standard makes.
ALSO,
STAY BINDINGS AND OTHER SMALL WARES.
ALSO,
Seven Hundred and Fifty Packages
FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
Of the Importation of
Messrs. GEO. H. STUART & CO.
To be sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THIS DAY, 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 103 East 34th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., all the handsome furniture contained in the house, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel, rosewood piano-forte, centre tables, etagere, curtains, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mirrors, book cases, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, mahogany sofas and chairs, wardrobes, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, chandeliers and gas fixtures, china and glassware, clocks, &c., &c.; also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on MONDAY, 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 110 East 34th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., all the handsome furniture contained in the above house consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel; rosewood piano-forte, centre tables, etageres, curtains, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; bookcases, mahogany and black-walnut bed-room furniture, washstands, mattresses, feather beds, chandeliers, china and glassware, &c., &c. Also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
FURNITURE SALE POSTPONED.
The sale of household furniture advertised for TO-DAY at No. 36 East 19th-st., will not take place. The parties having purchased goods on the 23d inst., as above, are hereby notified that they must pay their bill and take away the furniture by THURSDAY, May 1, or they will forfeit the deposits made on the same. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 52 William-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, April 29, at 11 o'clock A. M., at 44 East 19th-st., near 4th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, most of which was made to order by Hutchings & Schwerin, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suite, in silk figured reps, etagere, marble-top, with mirrors; rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, round corners, Wm. Hall & Son, makers; marble-top centre-tables, walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, paillasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, marble-top dressing-bureaus, washstands, commodes, dressing tables, toilet crockery, lounges, easy chairs, black walnut extension-table, dining-chairs, marble top buffet, sofa-tables, lace curtains, China and glass ware, library bookcase and chairs, English, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, window shades, gas chandeliers and brackets, &c.; together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at auction. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 11 o'clock, at No. 106 East 14th-st., near 2d-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting, in part, of rosewood sofas, lounges, easy chairs, gothic and reception chairs, in reps; rosewood piano-forte, A. D. Walker, maker; fine cabinet, plate pier glass; rosewood inlaid centre-table, marble-top pier and sofa tables, etagere, with mirrors; mahogany and walnut bedsteads, paillasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, washstands, toilet crockery, library bookcases, extension table, mahogany and walnut chairs, sideboards, marble-top dressing bureaus, lace curtains, window shades, cornices, gas chandeliers and brackets; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; oil-cloths, &c., &c.; together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at office, No. 3 Pine-st.

J. HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
BY J. HEGEMAN—ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the houses Nos. 63 and 65 Columbia-st., between Cranberry and Orange sts., Brooklyn, a large and general assortment of household furniture, pier glasses, parlor suites, marble-top centre tables, sofas, lounges, chairs, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, mattresses, feather beds, chandeliers, china and glassware, &c., &c. Also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

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FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMphlets and Jobbing, bought for ready money, at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

AUCTION SALE.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
By L. SOCHAY.
HOTEL FURNITURE AND FIXTURES,
at South American Hotel,
No. 36 East Houston-st.,
between Crosby and Mulberry-sts.
Will sell on TUESDAY, 29th April, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the furniture and fixtures in said hotel, consisting of parlor suites, dining-tables, bedroom furniture, &c., restaurant furniture, tables, chinaware, glassware, cutlery and silverware, bar and oyster counters and fixtures, kitchen utensils, and furniture of a substantial and varied description. Sale positive, and all articles to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 65 2d-av., near 4th-st., the household furniture of a family removing to the country; consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, sofas, chairs, tables, oak extension-table, etagere, hat-stand, bookshelves, books, lounge, bureaus, French bedsteads, centre-tables, quartette-table, looking glasses, washstands, crockery, fine portable furnace, mantle ornaments, beds, bedding, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Catalogues at No. 11 Pine-st.

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GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made to order.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 82 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a general assortment, consisting of Brussels carpets, ingrain ditto; pier glasses, rosewood parlor suites, covered hair cloth; upright rosewood piano-forte, mahogany bookcases, easy chair, covered plush; oak lounge and chairs, centre table, ditto chandeliers, pier glasses, lace curtains, &c.; bedroom of mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, mirror wardrobe, shaving-stand, mattress, &c.; cottage furniture, china, glass and kitchenware, without reserve.

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BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 348 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMphlets and Jobbing, bought for ready money, at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK—NIBLO'S SALOON.
WEDNESDAY, April 30, and FRIDAY, May 2, GOTTSCHALK, PATTI, TOMBESI, MOLLENHAUER, SANDERSON.
PROGRAMME FOR WEDNESDAY EVENING.
1. Grande Fantasia Pittoresque.....Mollenhauer
2. Recitation, Miss Glentworth.....
3. Overture, William Tell, for two pianos.....Patti,

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—Monday, April 28, 1862, 5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healey, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice and Long—22.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Jones—

Resolved, That the Harlem Railroad Company be and they are hereby directed to remove the present T rail in Centre-street, from Chambers to Grand Streets, and place in its stead the grooved rail, the same as laid in Grand-street, between Centre-street and the Bowery.

Councilman Orton moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Stevenson—

Resolved, That the sidewalk opposite Nos. 71 and 73 East Twenty-second-street be relagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Keech—

Resolved, That Hudson-street, from Canal-street to Eighth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, excepting that portion lying between the rails of, and used by the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, and such pavement to be laid at the expense of the City.

Councilman Orton moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavements.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Long—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby directed to have crosswalks laid on One Hundred Sixteenth-street, at Avenue A, First-avenue and Second-avenue forthwith.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Long—

Whereas, Telegraph poles have been erected in Canal and other streets of this City without sanction or authority of the Common Council or Corporation authorities; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby requested to report to this Board immediately by what authority, if any, any party or parties have placed poles for erecting telegraph wires in the streets of the City, and if no authority exists through the ordinances, that he is hereby instructed to remove the same forthwith.

Councilman Gross moved to still further amend said resolution by striking therefrom all after the words, "of this City," being the words following, viz: "and if no authority exist through the ordinances, that he is hereby instructed to remove the same forthwith."

Which was carried.

Councilman Long moved that said resolution as amended be adopted.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Barney—

Resolved, That Hudson-street, from Chambers-street to Canal-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, at the expense of the City.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian pavement.

By Councilman Gross—

AN ORDINANCE

MAKING AN APPROPRIATION IN AID OF THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS FROM THIS CITY SERVING IN DEFENCE OF THE NATIONAL UNION.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The sum of five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of rendering such aid or support as may be necessary to the families of the soldiers from this City who are now serving, or may hereafter volunteer or be ordered to serve in the army of the United States, in defending the integrity of the National Union.

SEC. 2. The Comptroller shall act as the Treasurer of the fund, and the money herein appropriated shall be deposited in the City Treasury. The Treasurer shall have power to appoint one assistant in each Senatorial District of the City, who shall disburse the funds to those entitled to relief in the Wards, and only to the residents of the Wards in the respective Senatorial Districts, and who shall receive as compensation for their services, a sum not to exceed one hundred dollars per month, to be paid by the Comptroller, out of the fund hereby created and appropriated.

SEC. 3. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the Corporation, such sum and sums as may be required to meet the payments authorized by the preceding section, and to issue bonds of Corporation therefor, which shall be designated and known as the Volunteer Family Aid Bonds, Number Three (3,) of the City of New-York, and bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent. per annum.

SEC. 4. That said bonds shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, and seal of the Corporation, attested by the Clerk of the Common Council, and the principal thereof shall be redeemable within one year from the date thereof.

SEC. 5. For the payment of said bonds, and the interest to accrue upon the same, the faith of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and also all sums which may hereafter be received from the State of New-York, or the United States, for the purpose of reimbursing the expenses incurred in pursuance of this ordinance, are hereby solemnly pledged, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to redeem and cancel the said bonds, from time to time, at or before the maturity of the same.

SEC. 6. The Assistant Treasurer shall pay only such orders as have the signatures of a majority of the members of the Ward Committees in their respective Districts, consisting of the Aldermen and Councilmen of each Ward, and citizens formerly appointed by the Union Defence Committee, which Committee shall be the same as those now existing in the several Wards. And any vacancies that may occur in the said Ward Committees shall be filled by the remaining members thereof. The Aldermen and Councilmen of the Nineteenth Ward shall have power to appoint two Associates in the place of those heretofore appointed by the Union Defence Committee.

SEC. 7. The maximum weekly allowance shall not exceed two dollars for each head of a family, one dollar for the oldest child, and fifty cents each for every additional child, said amount to be paid weekly—providing not more than four dollars be paid to any one family.

SEC. 8. All applicants for relief must now reside in and have been residents of the City, prior to February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. Relief shall only be afforded to the families of such soldiers as are, at the date of the application for aid, mustered into the service of the Government, and actually doing duty in camp or garrison, under any company and regimental officers duly commissioned by the State or National Government.

SEC. 9. All applicants to the Ward Committees shall produce a certificate from the Colonel of the regiment, or the Captain of the company to which the soldier belongs that the relative is a member of the regiment, and it is further stipulated and understood that no payments shall be made to the families of commissioned officers. And in no case shall payment be made for more than one week, unless the certificate of the soldier, so presented, is indorsed on the back by the Ward Committee, the amount allowed per week, and the date and Ward from which the ticket was issued.

SEC. 10. The only parties entitled to participate in the distribution of the fund, hereby created, are the wives, children, and aged or widowed mothers of the soldiers in whose behalf the application is made, and on whom they must have depended for support. In case the soldier has no wife living, his eldest child shall be considered the head of the family.

SEC. 11. Each Ward Committee is hereby authorized to employ a Visitor, whose duty it shall be to visit and investigate such applications as may be referred to him by the Ward Committee, and no order for relief shall be paid by either of the Treasurers, until the Visitor of the District in which the applicant resides has certified the same to be correct. The compensation of the Visitor shall not exceed two dollars per day each. The Comptroller shall have power to appoint two Assistants and one Interpreter in each Senatorial District, to assist the Assistant Treasurer in the discharge of his duties.

SEC. 12. Each Ward Committee shall be allowed for clerk hire, gas, rent, stationery and other necessary expenses, a sum not exceeding seventy-five dollars per month, during the disbursement of this appropriation.

SEC. 13. Each Assistant Treasurer shall render, on the first day of each month, a detailed statement of the amounts disbursed during the preceding month, to the Comptroller, who shall transmit the same to the Common Council.

SEC. 14. In case the Assistant Treasurer shall discover that the holder of any ticket or order for relief is not entitled to the allowance therein named, he shall refuse further payment thereon, and immediately notify the Ward Committee by which it was issued of the fact, and the reasons for his action. If no payments have been made on the ticket, he shall return the same to the Committee.

SEC. 15. Payment shall be made directly to the party in whose favor the ticket is given; but if, by sickness or other unavoidable circumstance, such person is unable to call in person for such application, the Assistant Treasurer shall require satisfactory authority for payment to his or her representative. In no case shall payment be made for more than one ticket to the same person. If, in the opinion of the Ward Committee, it be deemed advisable, in consequence of intemperate habits, or from other causes, on the part of persons making such application, to pay the amount in groceries instead of money, then an order to that effect on the Assistant Treasurer, signed by a majority of the Ward Committee, shall be paid to such parties authorized by the Committee to receive it, and no person except those hereinbefore named shall be employed or paid under the provisions of this ordinance; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the Comptroller from granting any reasonable expense in obtaining new lists of the names of the members of the different regiments whose families may be entitled to receive assistance under the ordinance.

SEC. 16. The Comptroller is hereby directed to procure, each week, from the proper rank, from time to time, new and revised lists, containing the names of the members of the several regiments that have departed or which may hereafter take their departure, and which are now, or which may hereafter be recruited from this City, in accordance with the provisions of section eight of this ordinance, including a list of the killed, wounded, missing and deserted from such regiment. The Assistant-Treasurer shall pay thereafter only to the families of the soldiers whose names appear on said lists, except the families of deserters, which are hereby prohibited from participating in the benefits of this fund.

SEC. 17. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Councilman Gross moved that said ordinance be laid over.

Councilman Orton moved that said ordinance be referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Jones, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice and Long—18.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hays, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Miller, Brice and Long—9.

By Councilman Orton—

Resolved, That the Committee on Railroads be and they are hereby directed to inquire into and report upon the propriety of requiring the Second, Third and Fourth-avenue Railroad Companies to run their cars through East Canal-street to Broadway, and the Ninth-avenue cars through Park-place to Broadway.

Councilman Orton moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Trotter—

Resolved, That Isaac B. Batcheder be and he is hereby appointed Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Councilman Trotter moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Brice—

Bill of Patrick McElroy for fitting up election poll of Twelfth District, Twenty-second Ward, for December election of 1860, twenty dollars and twenty-four cents.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That both sidewalks in the Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to Eighty-first-street, be flagged four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That Croton water-pipes be laid in Ninety-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, under the direction of the Croton Board.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That Philip Keys be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Councilman Snyder moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—Councilmen Webster, Lent, Stevenson—3.

MOTION.

Councilman Stevenson moved that the resolution offered by him February 6, that Wm. E. Frost be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, be adopted.

Councilman Hogan raised the point of order that said resolution had been referred to the Committee on Offices, and not reported on, nor the Committee discharged, and that hence the present motion was not in order.

The President ruled said point of order to be well taken, and that the motion of Councilman Stevenson was out of order.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Jones—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby requested to inform this Board whether he has any money at his disposal, or what the proper course would be to raise two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in aid of the families of soldiers now at the seat of war.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Stevenson—

Resolved, That Wm. E. Frost be, and he is duly appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the City and County of New-York.

Councilman Snyder moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Snyder—6.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Brice, Long—15.

Councilman Snyder withdrew said amendment.

Councilman Hazleton moved that the resolution be amended, by striking therefrom the name of "William E. Frost," and inserting in lieu thereof the name of "Samuel S. Acker."

Councilman Orton moved that said amendment be laid upon the table.

Which was lost.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Snyder—9.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Webster, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Brice, Long—12.

The President stated the question to be on the motion of Councilman Hazleton to amend the resolution, by striking therefrom the name of William E. Frost, and inserting in lieu thereof the name of Samuel S. Acker.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Snyder—9.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Webster, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Brice, Long—12.

Councilman Stevenson moved that the resolution as originally presented, be adopted.

Which was carried.

REPORTS.

Report of the Committee on the Fire Department, in favor of adopting the resolution that the Comptroller be authorized to purchase the lot of ground known as No. 195 Elizabeth-street, for the City of New-York, at the best price for the interests of the City.

Councilman Jones, by unanimous consent, moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative.—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Webster, Miller, Hazelton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice and Long—21.

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of adopting resolution, that James Drake be authorized to construct a drain from No. 146 Eighth-avenue, to connect with sewer in Seventeenth-street, at his own expense, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Councilman Stevenson moved that said resolution be adopted.

Councilman Orton moved that said resolution be amended by adding thereto the words following, to wit: "On the payment of the usual fees." Carried.

The President put the question on the adoption of the resolution as amended.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to purchase of Messrs. Hartshorne & Co. the hose carriage in their possession, built for Hose Company No. 5, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and thirty dollars.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a new engine for the use of Engine Company No. 40, similar to the one now in use by Engine Company No. 19.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on the Fire Department, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the carriage of Hose Company No. 43 be rebuilt and placed in good and serviceable condition, providing the same can be done at a cost of not exceeding $250, which sum is hereby appropriated therefor—the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on the Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of tender for the use of Exempt Engine Company, and that the sum of $400 be appropriated for that purpose.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be authorized to issue from time to time, as shall be required, the further sum of three hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund stock of 1870, created by an ordinance of the Corporation of the City of New-York, passed April 25, 1860, in pursuance of Chapter 85 of the laws of 1860.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

By Councilman Hazleton, (introduced by unanimous consent.)

Resolved, That Samuel S. Acker be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Councilman Gross moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keech and Stevenson—2.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hays, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Orton, Ross, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice and Long—19

Councilman Hazleton moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Orton moved that the Committee on Repairs and Supplies be discharged from the further consideration of petition of the officers and members of Engine Company No. 43, to be refunded moneys expended by them in building an extension to their house, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Cowen for two hundred and fifty dollars, being the amount expended by him as Foreman of Engine Company No. 43, in repairs to the house of said Company.

Which was carried.

Councilman Orton moved that said petition and resolution be laid over.

Which was carried.

Councilman Babcock moved to take from the table the resolution that Mr. Bartholomew B. Chappell be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Councilman Hogan moved as an amendment to said motion, to take from the President's table a communication from the Comptroller relative to the tax levy.

The President ruled that there being no communication from the Comptroller before the Board, the motion of Councilman Hogan was not in order.

The President then stated the question to be on the motion of Councilman Babcock, to take up and consider resolution appointing Bartholomew B. Chappell a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was carried.

Councilman Babcock moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried.

Councilman Lent moved to reconsider the vote by which was laid over, this evening, the report of the Committee on Finance relative to the Central Park appropriation.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Brice and Long—15.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Gross, Webster, Snyder—5.

Councilman Lent moved that said report and ordinance be adopted.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—20.

Negative—Councilmen Jones and Webster—2.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Snyder—5.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Webster, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Brice, Long—16.

RESOLUTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

By Councilman Jones, (introduced by unanimous consent)—

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Central Park be and hereby are requested to inform this Board of the actual cost of the various bridges erected in the Central Park.

Councilman Jones moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting an invitation to assist at the opening of the "Home for sick and wounded soldiers," on Friday, May 2d, 1862, at 3 P. M., at the corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, and recommending that the Common Council accept the invitation in a well merited compliment to the highly commendable service in which these ladies are engaged.

Which communication was received and ordered on file, and the invitation accompanying accepted.

A communication was received from Justice Moncrief, of the Superior Court, stating that the April term adjourned 25th inst., and thanking the Board for the prompt and complimentary manner with which his request to be allowed the use of the Council Chamber was granted.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting the City Tax law, as passed by the Legislature; also an ordinance making the annual appropriation, drawn in strict conformity to the provisions of the act of the Legislature, the ordinance being as follows:

AN ORDINANCE

MAKING THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK FOR THE YEAR 1862, THE PAYMENT OF THE INTEREST ON A PORTION OF THE CITY DEBT, AND THE ANNUAL INSTALLMENTS UPON THE PRINCIPAL OF SAID DEBT BECOMING DUE IN SAID YEAR.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. In order to provide for the support of the government of the City of New-York, and of the several Departments, Boards and Commissions, charged with the administration of particular branches thereof, for and during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the following sums of money are hereby respectively appropriated to and for the objects and purposes hereinafter set forth, that is to say:

Abatement of Nuisances—For replenishing the fund for expenditures by the City Inspector's Department in abating nuisances, under the direction of the proper authorities, the same to be recovered from the owners of the premises from or upon which such nuisances are removed or abated, Two thousand dollars	$2,000 00
Advertising for the Common Council—For publishing in the newspapers, designated and employed by the Corporation, notices of meetings of the Common Council and of Committees thereof, also the usual abstracts of the official proceedings of each Board, Forty-five thousand dollars	45,000 00
Aqueduct Repairs and Improvements—For necessary expenses of repairs and maintenance of the Croton Aqueduct, including fencing; the Dam, and other works at Croton River, and the receiving and distributing reservoirs, with their respective gate-houses and other fixtures, also taxes on the property situated in Westchester County, Thirty-four thousand dollars	34,000 00
Belgian Pavement—For the payment of that portion of the expense of laying trap-block, or Belgian, pavement, which is borne by the Corporation, under ordinances of the Common Council, Seventy-five thousand dollars	75,000 00
Board of Health—For the compensation of the Resident Physician for his services as Agent of the Board of Health, and for expenses which may be incurred by said Board beyond the amount provided for under other heads of account, Six thousand dollars	6,000 00
Central Park—Maintenance and Government of—For the expenses of repairs, maintenance and government of the Central Park, in pursuance of the fourth section of Chap. 85, of the laws of 1860, One hundred and eighteen thousand eight hundred and forty-one dollars	118,841 00
Cleaning Streets—For sweeping and keeping clean and in order the streets and avenues of the City, and removing dirt, ashes, and other refuse matter therefrom, Two hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars	279,000 00
Cleaning Markets—For sweeping and keeping clean and in order the Public Markets, also removing therefrom all dirt and other refuse matter, except as otherwise provided for, Eight thousand five hundred dollars	8,500 00
City Contingencies—For the expenses of public celebrations, including Washington's Birthday and the Fourth of July; entertaining public guests; compiling and preparing for publication the yearly "Manual of the Corporation;" payment of rewards for the apprehension of fugitives from justice, and all other contingent expenses lawfully incurred by the Common Council, not specially provided for under other titles of accounts, Sixty-five thousand dollars	65,000 00
City Dispensaries—For the payment of the stated annual contributions of one thousand dollars to each of the six Public Dispensaries, Six Thousand Dollars	6,000 00
Contingencies—Mayor's Office—For expenses of advertising, postage, telegraphing, expressing, cartage, salaries of interpreters, messengers, copyists, and for all other contingent expenses, Thirteen thousand dollars	13,000 00
Contingencies—Comptroller's Office—For advertising, postage, investigating old accounts and documents; office expenses; preparing statistical tables, &c., for reports; expenses incident to the charge of the real estate of the Corporation and the prevention of encroachments thereon, and for legal counsel authorized by law, Two thousand dollars	2,000 00
Contingencies—Law Department—For expenses of additional counsel; Sheriff's, witnesses' and other fees; procuring necessary copies of records and documents, postage, and other contingent expenses not specifically provided for under other heads, Fifteen thousand dollars	15,000 00
Contingencies—Street Department—For advertising, office expenses, and all other contingent expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of the duties devolved upon said Department, not specified and provided for under other heads, Ten thousand dollars	10,000 00
Contingencies—City Inspector's Department—For advertising, office expenses, and all other expenses, necessarily incurred in the enforcement of the Corporation ordinances relating to said Department, not specified and provided for under other heads, Twenty thousand dollars	20,000 00
Contingencies—Croton Aqueduct Board—For advertising, preparing tables and returns, postage, and other incidental expenses, not specially provided for under other heads, Four thousand dollars	4,000 00
Donations—For payment of the stated annual contributions to various charitable institutions, and for occasional donations; damages on account of casualties, and annuities granted by the Corporation, Thirty-seven thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars	37,386 00
Election Expenses—For advertising, printing, posting notices, maps, and stationery, fitting up polling places, and for compensation of inspectors, canvassers, and clerks of election, and the Board of City Canvassers, rewards for detecting and exposing illegal voting; also, all other incidental expenses attending the annual charter election, Thirty-five thousand dollars	35,000 00
Fire Machines and Apparatus—For purchasing, repairing, altering, and taking care of fire engines, hose, and hook and ladder and hose carriages, and other apparatus and implements, including salaries of engineers of steam fire-engines, cartage, and all materials, labor and incidental expenses connected therewith, except as otherwise specially provided for, One hundred and eight thousand dollars	108,000 00
Fire-Alarm Telegraph—For compensation of the Superintendent and for repairs to and maintenance of the telegraph line, its instruments and fixtures, and for all materials required in operating said telegraph, Three thousand dollars	3,000
Lamps and Gas—For purchasing, repairing and maintaining the public lamps in the streets, avenues, squares, markets and public offices of the Corporation (excepting the Police Station-houses and prisons) and the City Courts; supplying gas and oil for, and lighting the same, including all materials, labor and incidental expenses connected therewith, Four hundred thousand dollars	400,000 00
Lands and Places—For construction, repairs and maintenance of the railings, fences, seats, walks, gutters and drains; removing and replacing decayed trees and shrubbery; setting plants and flowers; mowing, raking, sweeping and keeping the public squares, parks and lands of the Corporation in good order, including all material and labor and incidental expenses connected therewith, Twenty thousand dollars	20,000 00
Opening New Streets—Expenses of—For the payment of costs and expenses attending unsuccessful applications to the Supreme Court, for opening streets, avenues and parks, and of the portion of the value of buildings required to be removed on the opening of streets, &c., which, by law, the boards of the Corporation; also to supply deficiencies in amounts assessed for benefits to pay expenses and awards for damages; and for the fees allowed by the Corporation to the Collector of Assessments, on assessments confirmed by the Supreme Court, over and above the amounts included in such assessments, to provide for the expense of collecting the same, Sixty-five thousand dollars	65,000 00
Printing for the Common Council—For printing and binding the journals, documents and joint proceedings of the Common Council, including the drawings, engravings, lithographing and other work for the yearly Manual of the Corporation, Seventy thousand dollars	70,000 00
Printing for Departments—For printing specifications of work to be done by contract, blank forms of contracts, handbills or posters, and all other printing authorized by the several Executive Departments, the City Courts, the Board of Assessors, and all other officers for which the Corporation is, by law, required to provide the same, except such as is herein provided for under the head of "stationery and blank books, Twenty-five thousand dollars	25,000 00
Public Buildings—Construction and Repairs—For general repairs, alterations, additions and improvements to, and construction of, public buildings, and the rooms of the City Courts, and all materials, labor, and expenses incident thereto, not specifically provided for under other heads, One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars	125,000 00
Public Charities and Correction—For the support and government of the several institutions under the control and management of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, as provided by law, Six hundred and seventy-nine thousand one hundred and seventy-three dollars	679,173 00
Public Instruction—For salaries of the officers and clerks of the Board of Education—the Superintendents, Teachers, and Janitors of the Free Academy and of the Public Schools, and all necessary supplies for the same; also for purchasing sites, and erecting school buildings thereon, fitting up and furnishing the same, and for necessary repairs and alterations of school buildings, Thirteen hundred and fifty-eight thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars	1,358,435 00
Rents—For the payment of rent of property leased to the Corporation for public offices and other public purposes, fifty-Five thousand dollars	55,000 00
Real Estate—Purchases Of—For the purchase of grounds for the use of the Fire Department, Sixty thousand dollars	60,000 00
Real Estate Expenses—For the payment of assessments on real estate belonging to the Corporation, for public improvements; also, the taxes on property in Brooklyn and elsewhere out of the City of New-York, except as otherwise provided for, Thirty thousand dollars	30,000 00
Removing Night-soil, Offal and Dead Animals—For the expenses of collecting night-soil, offal and dead animals, and removing the same from the City, Forty-three thousand dollars	43,000 00
Roads and Avenues—For general repairs and maintenance of the roads and avenues within the City limits, authorized and required to be done by the Street Department, Fifty thousand dollars	50,000 00
Salaries—Legislative Department—For salaries of the Clerk of the Common Council, Deputy Clerk, Assistant Clerks, Messengers, Sergeant-at-Arms, Librarian, Engrossing Clerks, and Reader of the Board of Aldermen; also, of the Clerk, Deputy Clerk, Assistant Clerks, Engrossing Clerk, Messengers, Sergeant-at-Arms, Reader, and Doorkeeper of the Board of Councilmen, Seventy-four thousand, five hundred and fifty dollars	74,550 00
Salaries—Mayor's Office—For salaries of the Mayor, and of each of the Marshals and Clerks attached to the Mayoralty, Thirteen thousand dollars	13,000 00
Salaries—Department of Finance—For salary of the Comptroller, and of each of the Officers, Clerks and Messengers, in his office, and in each of the bureaux and offices of said Department, Eighty thousand dollars	80,000 00
Salaries—Street Department—For salary of the Street Commissioner and of each of the Officers, Clerks, Messengers and Inspectors, in, or connected with, his office, and in each of the bureaux and offices of said Department, Eighty-six thousand four hundred and forty-eight dollars	86,448 00
Salaries—Croton Aqueduct Department—For salaries of President, Assistant Commissioner, Chief Engineer, and other Officers, Clerks and Messengers in the office of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and in each of the bureaux and offices in said Department, including the Superintendents on the line of the Aqueduct and the Water Police, Fifty-five thousand eight hundred and fifty-five dollars	55,855 00
Salaries—Law Department—For salary of the Counsel to the Corporation, and Clerk-hire in his office; also salaries of the Officers and Clerks in each of the bureaux of said Department, Twenty-eight thousand one hundred and eight dollars	28,108 00
Salaries—City Inspector's Department—For salary of the City Inspector, and of the Officers, Clerks, Messengers and Inspectors attached to, or connected with, his office, and in each of the bureaus and offices in said Department, One hundred and nineteen thousand two hundred and twenty-eight dollars	119,228 00
Salaries—Commissioners of Health—For salaries of the Resident Physician, Health Commissioner and the Clerk of the Board, or Commissioners of Health, Four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars	4,250 00
Salaries—Fire Department—For salaries of the Clerks and Messenger of the Commissioners of the New-York Fire Department, the Chief Engineer, the Fire-alarm Bellringers, and Fire-alarm Telegraph Operators, Thirty-nine thousand five hundred dollars	39,500 00
Salaries—Board of Assessors—For salaries of the members of the Board of Assessors, and of their Clerk, Seven thousand dollars	7,000 00
Salaries—Unsafe Building Officers—For salaries of the officers created by the act, chap. 470, of the Laws of 1860, to provide against unsafe buildings, Thirteen thousand four hundred dollars	13,400 00
Salaries—City Courts—For salaries of the Justices, Clerks and Interpreters of the Police District Courts; also of the Justices, Clerks and Officers of the District (Civil) Courts, One hundred and fifteen thousand two hundred and thirty-three dollars	116,233 00
Stationery and Blank Books—For stationery, blank books, pay-rolls, accounts, and other printed blanks for financial returns, and reports for the use of the several Departments of the City Government, the City Courts and the officers, which the Corporation is, by law, required to supply with such articles, Thirty thousand dollars	30,000 00
Sewers—Repairing and Cleaning—For general repairs and cleansing of sewers, receiving basins and culverts, also for rebuilding sewers under resolutions of the Common Council, including materials, labor and incidental expenses connected therewith, not otherwise provided for under other heads, Twenty thousand dollars	20,000 00
Street Improvements—For repairs to sidewalks in front of property owned by the Corporation, and for street-signs and numbers, Three thousand dollars	3,000 00
Streets—Repaving and Repairs—For general repairs of the pavements of the streets, avenues and squares of the City, including all materials and labor required therefor, Sixty-five thousand dollars	65,000 00
Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents—For the payment of the customary annual contribution in aid of said Society, Eight thousand dollars	8,000 00
Supplies for and Cleaning Public Offices—For furniture, printed books, stoves, fuel, ice, and all other necessary supplies for the public offices of the Corporation, the City Courtrooms, and all other rooms and premises occupied for City purposes, not otherwise provided for; also for the care and cleaning of the same, Fifty thousand dollars	50,000 00
Tenth Precinct Station-house—For the purchase of a site in the Tenth Ward and the erection thereon of a Station-house, pursuant to the requisition of the Police Commissioners, Twenty-five thousand dollars	25,000 00
Water Pipes and Laying—For purchasing iron distributing pipes, fire and drinking hydrants, lead, stop-cocks, and all other materials necessary for laying, fitting, and repairing water pipes, wages of mechanics and laborers, and incidental expenses connected therewith, Seventy-five thousand dollars	75,000 00
Wharves, Piers and Slips—For construction, general repairs, rebuilding and maintaining of piers, wharves and bulkheads, owned by the Corporation, and for dredging slips, One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars	125,000 00
Total	$4,894,907 03

SEC. 2. The following sums of money are hereby appropriated to and for the payment of interest becoming due and payable in 1862, and which, by law, is required to be provided for by taxation, that is to say:

Interest on Revenue Bonds—For interest on loans made and to be made, in anticipation of the collection of the annual taxes, to defray the current expenses of the City Government, Fifty thousand dollars	50,000 00
Interest on Union Defence Fund Bonds—For interest on the loan made in pursuance of the ordinance passed April 23, 1861, Fifty-three thousand nine hundred and two dollars and eighty-two cents	53,902 82
Interest on Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds—For interest on the loan made in pursuance of the ordinance passed July 17, 1861, Twenty-five thousand dollars	25,000 00
Interest on Public Building Stock No. 3—For interest on said stock, payable in 1862, Twelve thousand five hundred dollars	12,500 00
Interest on Public Stock for Rebuilding Tompkins Market—For the Annual Interest on said Stock for the year 1862, Eight thousand one hundred dollars	8,100 00
Interest on New-York City Stock for Docks and Slips—For the Annual Interest on said Stock for 1862, Twenty-five thousand dollars	25,000 00
Interest on Central Park Fund Stock of 1857—For Annual Interest on said Stock for 1862, One hundred and eighty-three thousand five hundred dollars	183,500 00
Interest on Central Park Fund Stock of 1859—For Annual Interest on said Stock for 1862, Thirty-six thousand dollars	36,000 00
Interest on Public Education Stock of 1873—For Annual Interest on said Stock for 1862, Seven thousand seven hundred dollars	7,700 00
Interest on Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1870—For interest on said Stock, payable in 1862, Ninety thousand dollars	90,000 00
Interest on Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1857—For Annual Interest on said Stock, payable in 1862, One hundred and seven thousand dollars	107,000 00
Interest of Floating Debt Fund Stock of 1873—For Annual Interest on said Stock, payable in 1862, One hundred and sixteen thousand dollars	116,000 00
Total	$714,702 82

SEC. 3. The following sums of money are hereby appropriated to and for the payment of the following installments becoming due and payable in 1862, to wit:

Public Building Stock No. 3—For the annual installment on the principal of said Stock, as per chap. 304, of the laws of 1851, Fifty thousand dollars	$50,000 00
Public Education Stock of 1853—For the annual installment on the principal of said Stock, as per act, chap. 301, of the laws of 1853, Four thousand six hundred and fifty-seven dollars and thirty-six cents	4,657 36
Public Stock for Rebuilding Tompkins Market—For the annual installment on the principal of said Stock, as per chap. 159 of the laws of 1856, Seventeen thousand dollars	17,000 00
Total	$71,657 36

SEC. 4. It shall not be lawful for any Department or officer of the City Government, or other person or persons, to incur expenses for any purpose whatever on account of the Corporation, or to be paid from the City treasury, unless an appropriation therefor, sufficient to cover such expense, shall have been previously made by the Common Council, nor unless such expense shall have been expressly authorized by competent authority.

SEC. 5. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the Corporation, in anticipation of its revenues, and not to exceed in amount such revenues, such sums of money as may be necessary to meet expenditures under the appropriations for the current year, (1862,) and to issue Revenue Bonds, in the usual form, therefor; the money borrowed; also, to redeem and cancel the said bonds, from time to time, at or before the maturity of the same, out of the moneys arising from the revenues aforesaid.

Councilman Orton moved that the communication be received, and the ordinance submitted by him be adopted as presented.

Which was carried by the following